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(54) **KETONE LINKED BENZOTHAZOLE
INHIBITORS OF ENDOTHELIAL LIPASE**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **C07D 417/06** (2013.01); **C07D 417/14**
(2013.01)

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CPC **C07D 417/06**; **C07D 417/14**
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention provides compounds of Formula (I): as
defined in the specification and compositions comprising any
of such novel compounds. These compounds are endothelial
lipase inhibitors which may be used as medicament.

13 Claims, No Drawings

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1

KETONE LINKED BENZOTHAZOLE INHIBITORS OF ENDOTHELIAL LIPASE

The present application is a 371 of International Application No. PCT/US2013/058149 filed on Sep. 5, 2013, which claims priority benefit of U.S. provisional application Ser. No. 61/699,422, filed Sep. 11, 2012; each of which is fully incorporated by reference herein.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides novel ketone linked benzothiazole compounds and analogues, which are endothelial lipase (EL) inhibitors, compositions containing them, and methods of using them, for example, for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of dyslipidemias and the sequelae thereof.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Cardiovascular disease is a major health risk throughout the industrialized world. Atherosclerosis, the most prevalent of cardiovascular diseases, is the principal cause of heart attack, and stroke, and thereby the principal cause of death in the United States.

Atherosclerosis is a complex disease involving many cell types and molecular factors (for a detailed review, see Ross, R., *Nature*, 362(6423):801-809 (1993)). Results from epidemiologic studies have clearly established an inverse relationship between levels of high density lipoprotein (HDL), which transports endogenous cholesterol from tissues to the liver as well as mediating selective cholesteryl ester delivery to steroidogenic tissues, and the risk for atherosclerosis (Gordon, D. J. et al., *N. Engl. J. Med.*, 321(19):1311-1316 (1989)).

The metabolism of HDL is influenced by several members of the triacylglycerol (TG) lipase family of proteins, which hydrolyze triglycerides, phospholipids, and cholesteryl esters, generating fatty acids to facilitate intestinal absorption, energy production, or storage. Of the TG lipases, lipoprotein lipase (LPL) influences the metabolism of HDL cholesterol by hydrolyzing triglycerides in triglyceride-rich lipoproteins, resulting in the transfer of lipids and apolipoproteins to HDL and is responsible for hydrolyzing chylomicron and very low density lipoprotein (VLDL) in muscle and adipose tissues. Hepatic lipase (HL) hydrolyzes HDL triglyceride and phospholipids, generating smaller, lipid-depleted HDL particles, and plays a role in the uptake of HDL cholesterol (Jin, W. et al., *Trends Endocrinol. Metab.*, 13(4):174-178 (2002); Wong, H. et al., *J. Lipid Res.*, 43:993-999 (2002)). Endothelial lipase (also known as EDL, EL, LIPG, endothelial-derived lipase, and endothelial cell-derived lipase) is synthesized in endothelial cells, a characteristic that distinguishes it from the other members of the family.

Recombinant endothelial lipase protein has substantial phospholipase activity but has been reported to have less hydrolytic activity toward triglyceride lipids (Hirata, K. et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 274(20):14170-14175 (1999); Jaye, M. et al., *Nat. Genet.*, 21:424-428 (1999)). However, endothelial lipase does exhibit triglyceride lipase activity *ex vivo* in addition to its HDL phospholipase activity, and endothelial lipase was found to hydrolyze HDL more efficiently than other lipoproteins (McCoy, M. G. et al., *J. Lipid Res.*, 43:921-929 (2002)). Overexpression of the human endothelial lipase gene in the livers of mice markedly reduces plasma concentrations of HDL cholesterol and its major protein apolipoprotein A-I (apoA-I) (Jaye, M. et al., *Nat. Genet.*, 21:424-428 (1999)).

Various types of compounds have been reported to modulate the expression of endothelial lipase, for example, 3-oxo-

2

1,3-dihydro-indazole-2-carboxamides (WO 2004/093872, US 2006/0211755 A1), 3-oxo-3-H-benzo[d]isoxazole-2-carboxamides (WO 2004/094393, U.S. Pat. No. 7,217,727), and benzisothiazol-3-one-2-carboxamides (WO 2004/094394, U.S. Pat. No. 7,595,403) by Eli Lilly & Co.; diacylindazole derivatives (WO 2007/042178, US 2008/0287448 A1) and imidazopyridin-2-one derivatives (WO 2007/110215, US 2009/0076068 A1), and azolopyridin-3-one derivatives (WO 2007/110216, US 2009/0054478 A1) by Sanofi-Aventis; heterocyclic derivatives (WO 2009/123164), keto-amide derivatives (WO 2009/133834), acetic acid amide derivatives (WO 2010/044441, US 2011/0251386 A1) and oxadiazole derivatives (WO 2011/074560) by Shionogi & Co., Ltd. However, because endothelial lipase is a relatively new member in the lipase gene family, a full understanding of the potential of endothelial lipase inhibitors to human health, as well as the inhibitors of other lipases in general, requires more studies.

Thus, there is a clear need for new types of compounds capable of inhibiting the activity of lipases, particularly endothelial lipase, that would constitute effective treatments to the diseases or disorders associated with the activity of such lipases.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present disclosure provides ketone linked benzothiazole compounds and their analogues, including stereoisomers, tautomers, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, or solvates thereof, which are useful as EL inhibitors.

The present invention also provides processes and intermediates for making the compounds of the present invention.

The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and at least one of the compounds of the present invention or stereoisomers, tautomers, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, or solvates thereof.

The compounds of the invention may be used in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of dyslipidemias and the sequelae thereof.

The compounds of the invention may be used in therapy.

The compounds of the invention may be used for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of dyslipidemias and the sequelae thereof.

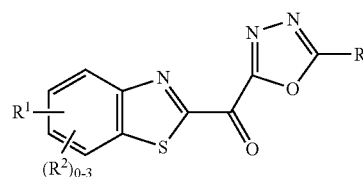
The compounds of the invention can be used alone, in combination with other compounds of the present invention, or in combination with one or more, preferably one to two, and other agent.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description and claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

I. Compounds of the Invention

In a first aspect, the present invention provides, *inter alia*, a compound of Formula (I):



(I)

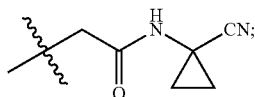
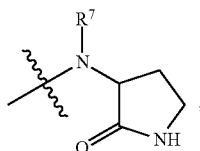
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or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof, wherein:

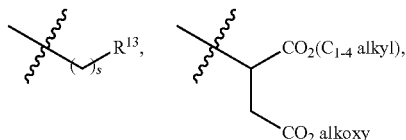
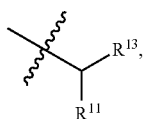
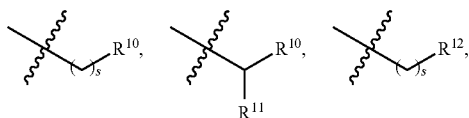
R^1 is independently phenyl or a 5- to 6-membered heteroaryl comprising carbon atoms and 1-4 heteroatoms selected from N, NR^c , O, and $S(O)_p$; wherein each phenyl and heteroaryl are substituted with 0-3 R^a ;

R^2 is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: halogen, OH, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, C_{1-4} haloalkoxy, CN, NH_2 , NO_2 , $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)₂, CO_2H , $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), and $CONH_2$;

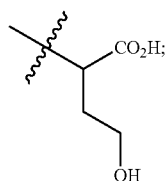
R^4 is independently selected from: R^5 , NHR^6 , NR^5R^6 , and



R^5 is independently selected from:



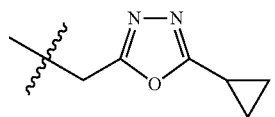
and



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R^6 is independently H or C_{1-4} alkyl;

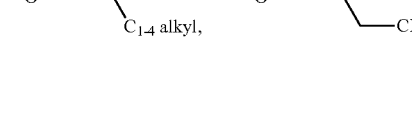
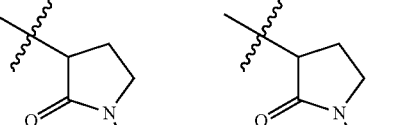
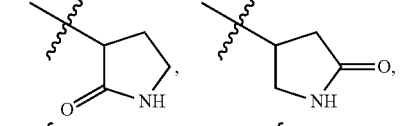
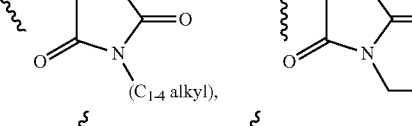
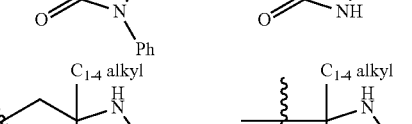
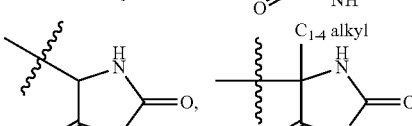
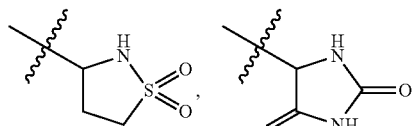
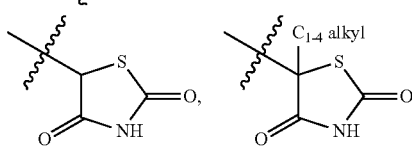
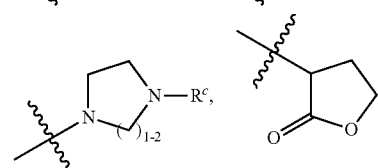
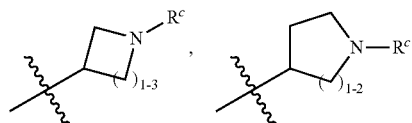
R^7 is independently selected from: C_{1-4} haloalkyl, Bn and



R^{10} is, independently at each occurrence, (C_{3-10} carbocycle substituted with 0-3 R^b) or (5- to 10-membered heterocycle comprising carbon atoms and 1-4 heteroatoms selected from N, NR^c , O, and $S(O)_p$); wherein said heterocycle is substituted with 0-2 R^b ;

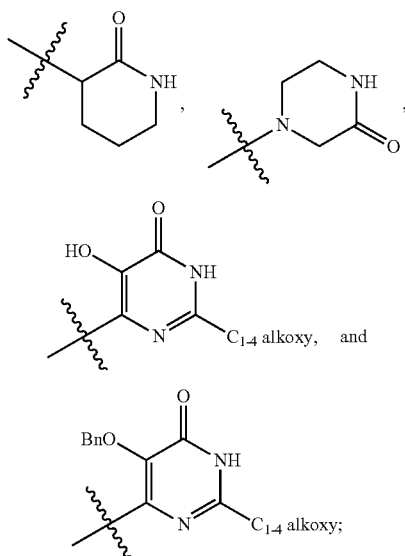
R^{11} is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: C_{1-4} alkyl, $CONH_2$, $CONH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), and CH_2CONH_2 ;

R^{12} is independently selected from:



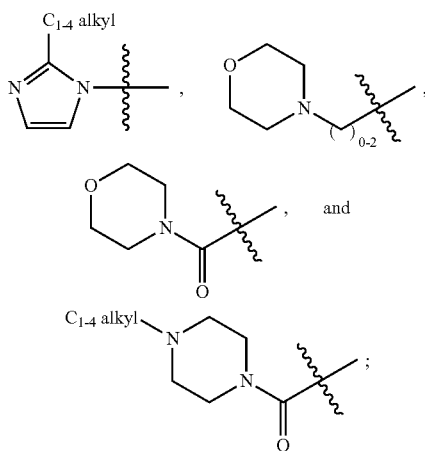
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R^{13} is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, C_{1-4} haloalkoxy, CO_2 (C_{1-4} alkyl), NH_2 , $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$, $CONH_2$, $CONH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $CON(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$, $NHCO(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHCO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHCONH_2$, $NHCONH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), SO_2OH , SO_2NH_2 , $NHSO_2NH_2$, $NHSO_2 R^d$, $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) SO_2NH_2 , $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $SO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), and $CONH(C_{3-6}$ cycloalkyl);

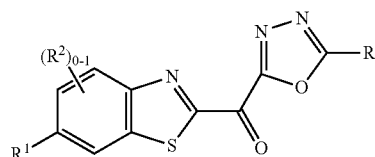
R^a is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: halogen, C_{1-6} alkyl substituted with 0-1 OH, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-6} haloalkyl, C_{1-6} haloalkoxy, OH, CN, NO_2 , NH_2 , $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$, CO_2H , $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $CONH_2$, $CONH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), SO_2NH_2 , $SO_2N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$, $CONH(CH_2)_{1-3}CF_3$, pyrazolyl,



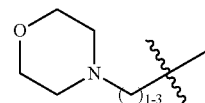
R^b is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl substituted with 0-1 OH, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, C_{1-4} haloalkoxy, OH, CN, NH_2 , NO_2 , $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$, CO_2H , $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $SO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), SO_2NH_2 , $CONH_2$, $CONH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHCO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), Ph, OBn, and

6

(II)



R^c is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: H, C_{1-6} alkyl, $CO(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), COBn, CO_2Bn ,



pyrimidinyl and $-(CH_2)_s-(C_{3-6}$ carbocycle substituted with 0-2 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, and C_{1-4} haloalkoxy);

R^d is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: C_{1-6} alkyl and $-(CH_2)_s-(C_{3-6}$ carbocycle substituted with 0-2 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, and C_{1-4} haloalkoxy);

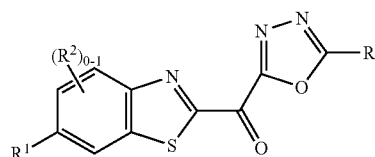
n is, independently at each occurrence, selected from 0 and 1;

p is, independently at each occurrence, selected from 0, 1, and 2;

s is, independently at each occurrence, selected from 0, 1, 2, and 3; and

t is, independently at each occurrence, selected from 1, 2, and 3.

In a second aspect, the present invention includes a compound of Formula (II):



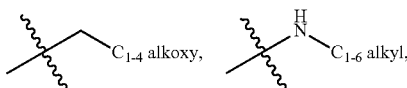
or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof, within the scope of the first aspect; wherein:

R^2 is independently halogen or C_{1-4} alkyl.

In a third aspect, the present invention includes a compound of Formula (I) or (II), or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof, within the scope of the first or second aspect, wherein:

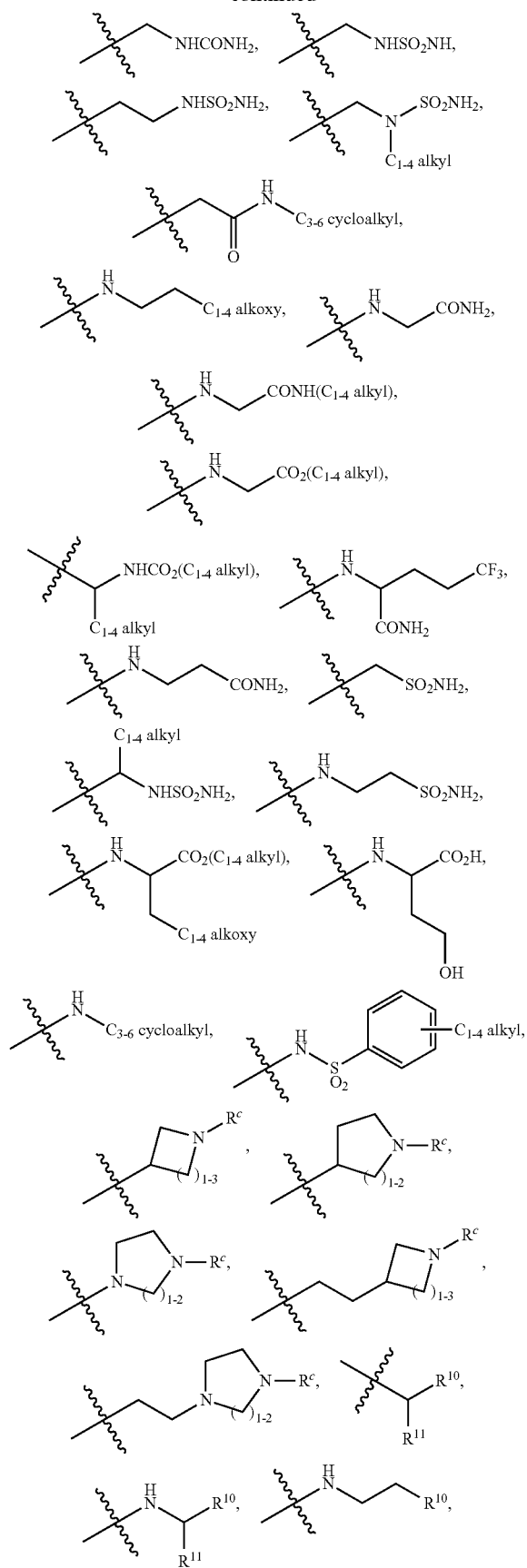
R^1 is independently selected from: Ph, 4-halo-Ph, 4- $OCHF_2$ -Ph, 4- $CONH_2$ -Ph, 4- $NHCO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)-Ph, and 4- SO_2NH_2 -Ph; and

R^4 is independently selected from:



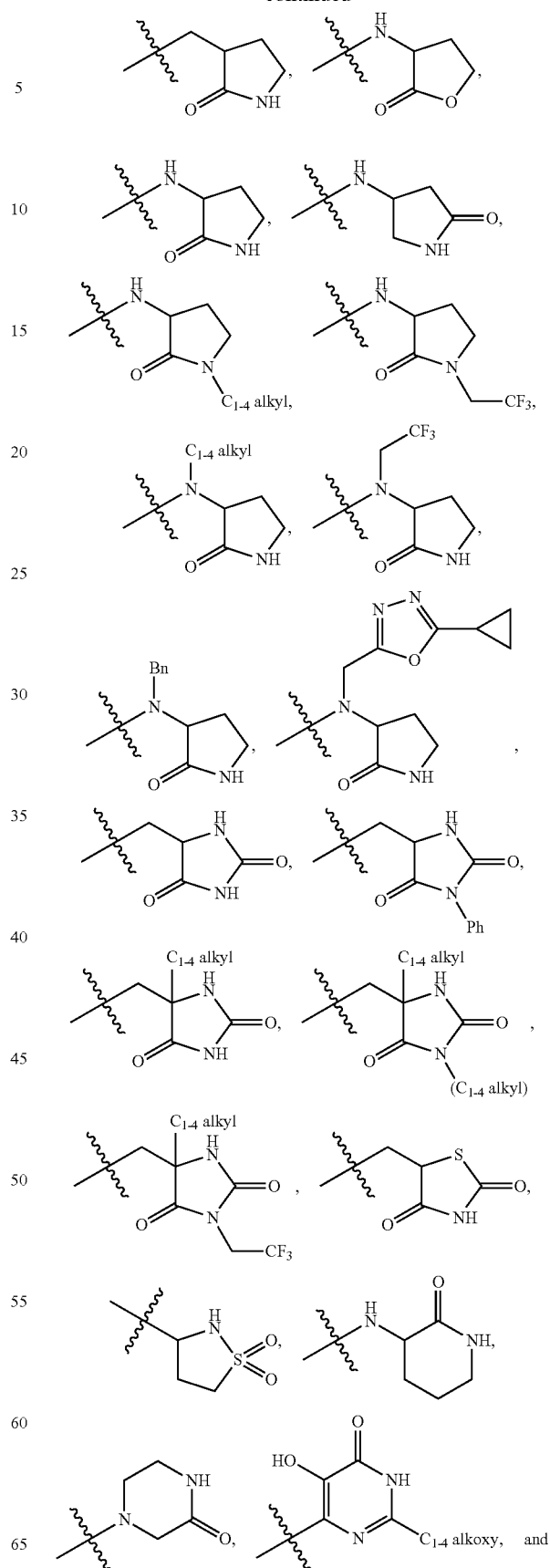
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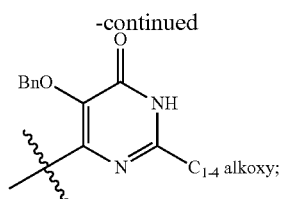


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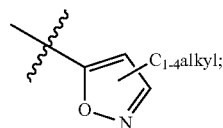
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R¹⁰ is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, phenyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indenyl, pyrrolidinyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl, pyridyl, and benzothiazolyl; wherein each moiety is substituted with 0-2 R^b;

R¹¹ is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: C₁₋₄ alkyl, CONH₂, CONH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), and CH₂CONH₂;

R^b is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl, C₁₋₄ haloalkoxy, CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), CH₂OH, SO₂NH₂, CONH₂, NHCO(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHCO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), Ph, OBn, and



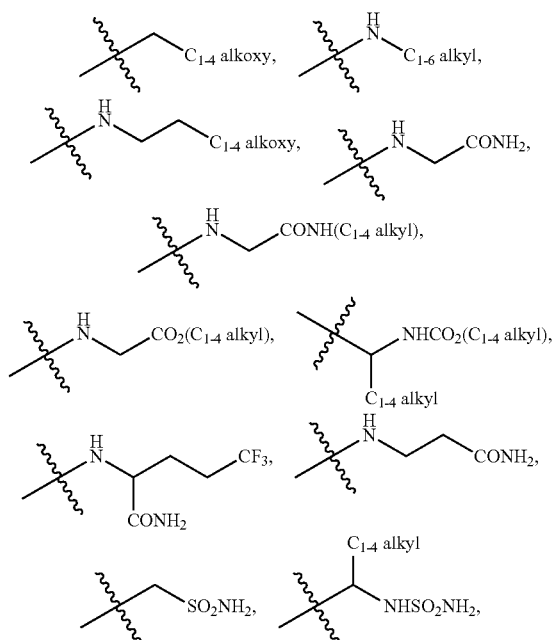
and

R^c is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: C₁₋₆ alkyl, CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), CO₂Bn, pyrimidinyl and —(CH₂)₅—(C₃₋₆ carbocycle substituted with 0-2 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl, and C₁₋₄ haloalkoxy).

In a fourth aspect, the present invention includes a compound of Formula (I) or (II), or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof, within the scope of any of the above aspects, wherein:

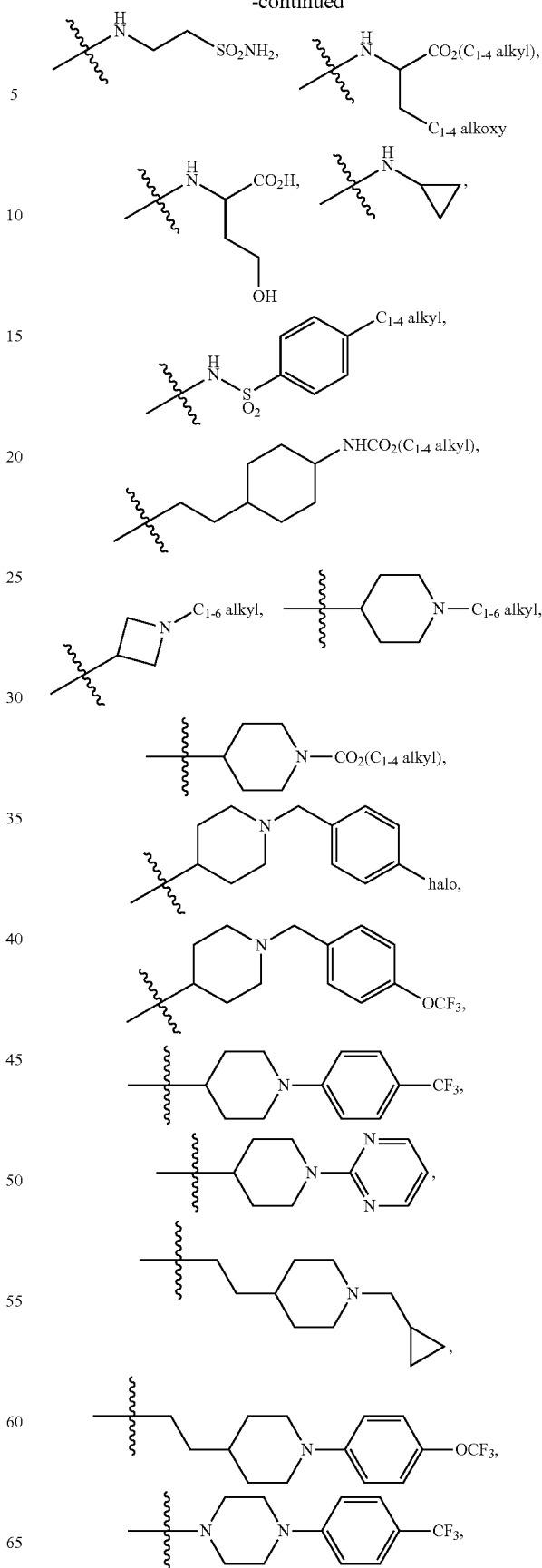
R¹ is independently Ph or 4-halo-Ph; and

R⁴ is independently selected from:



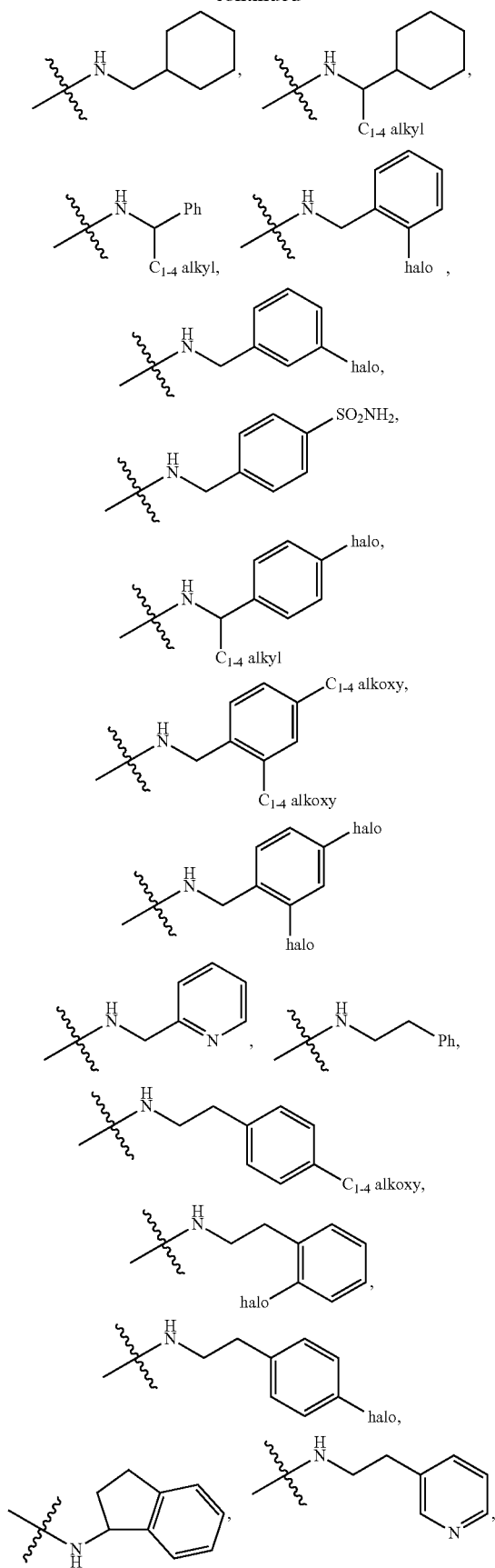
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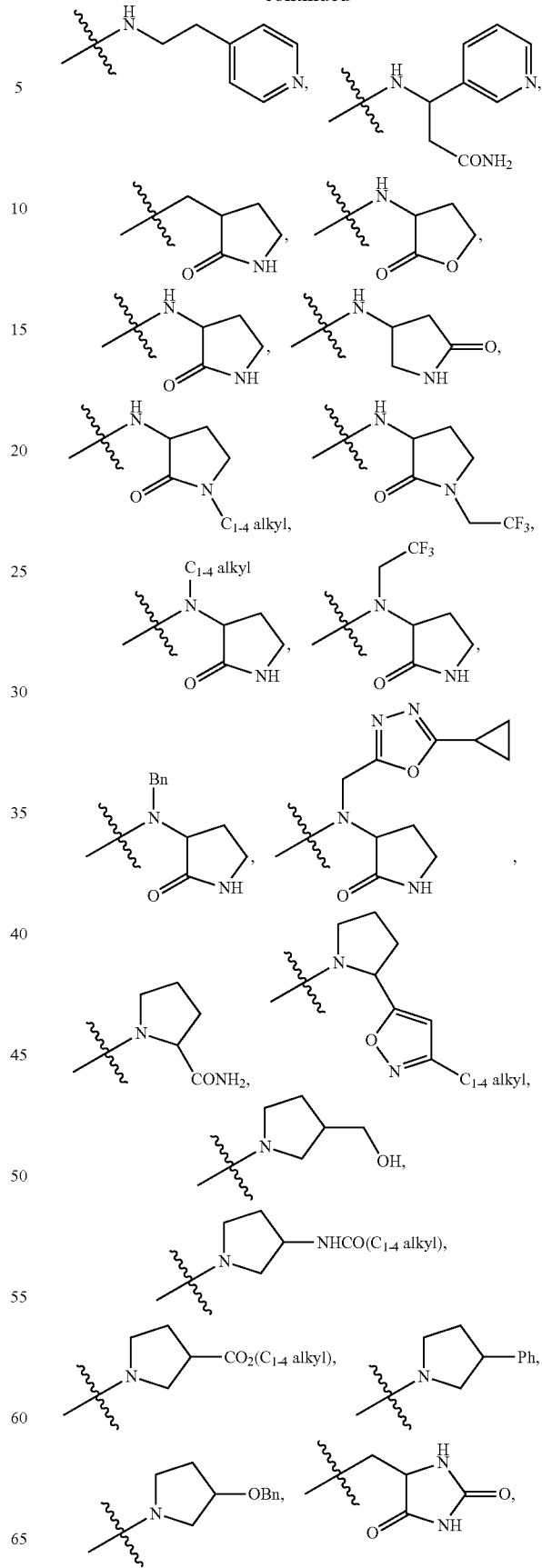
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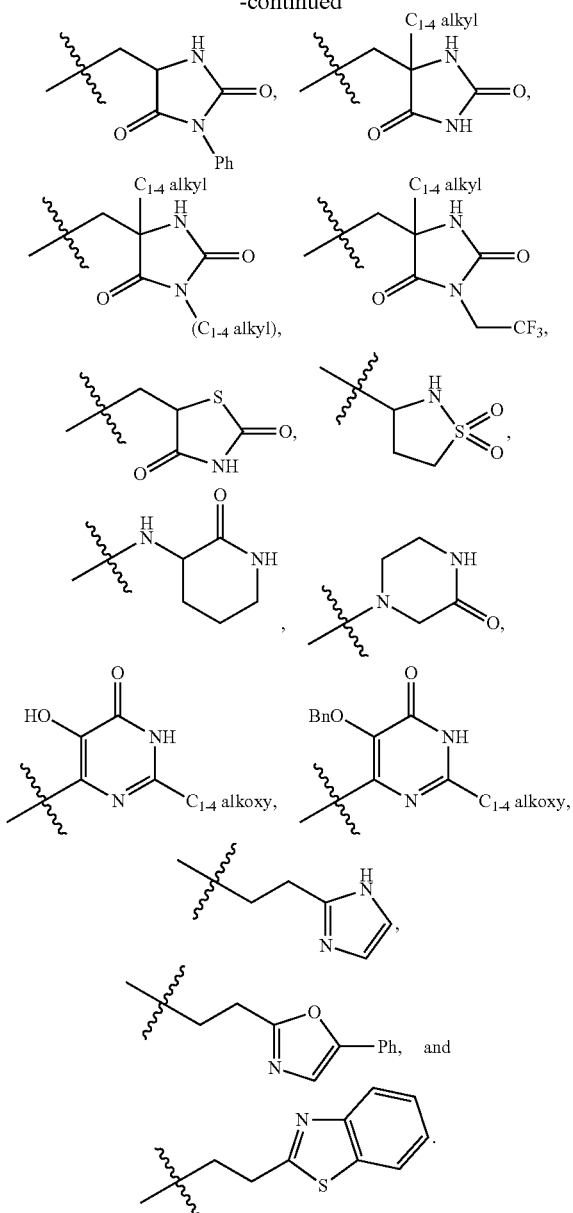
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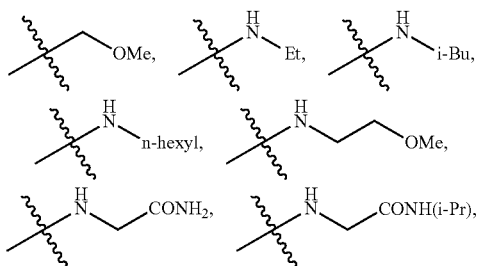
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In a fifth aspect, the present invention includes a compound of Formula (I) or (II), or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof, within the scope of any of the above aspects, wherein:

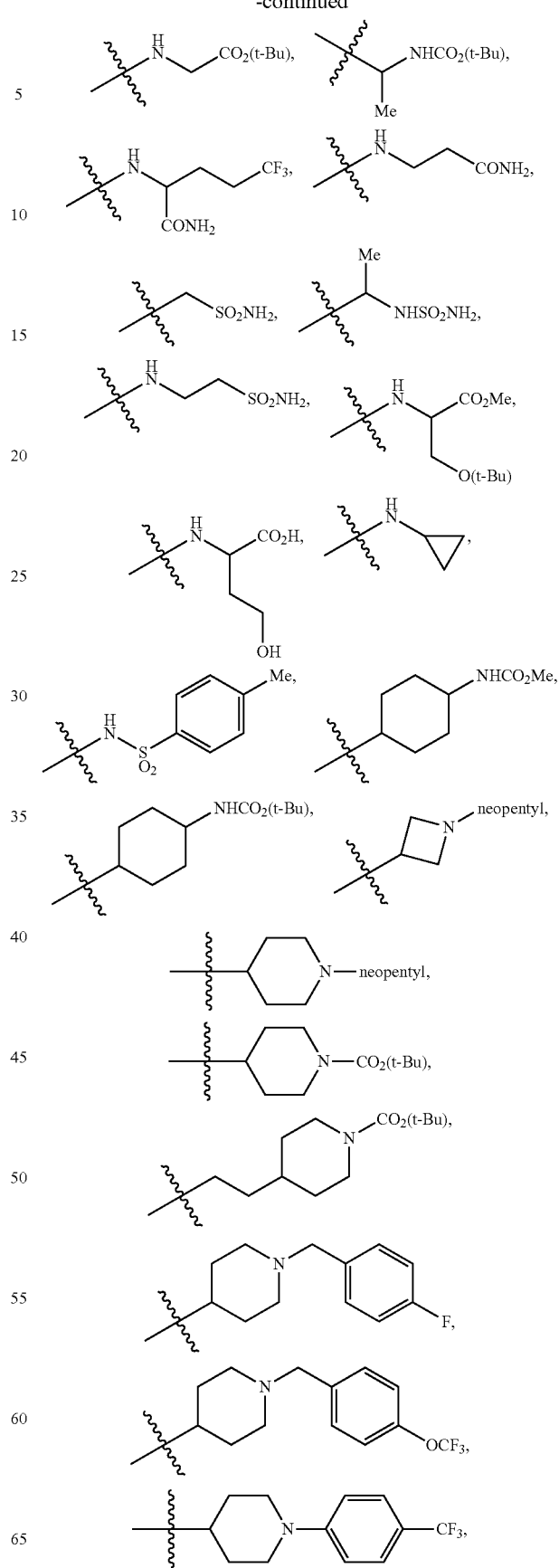
R¹ is independently Ph or 4-F-Ph; and

R⁴ is independently selected from:



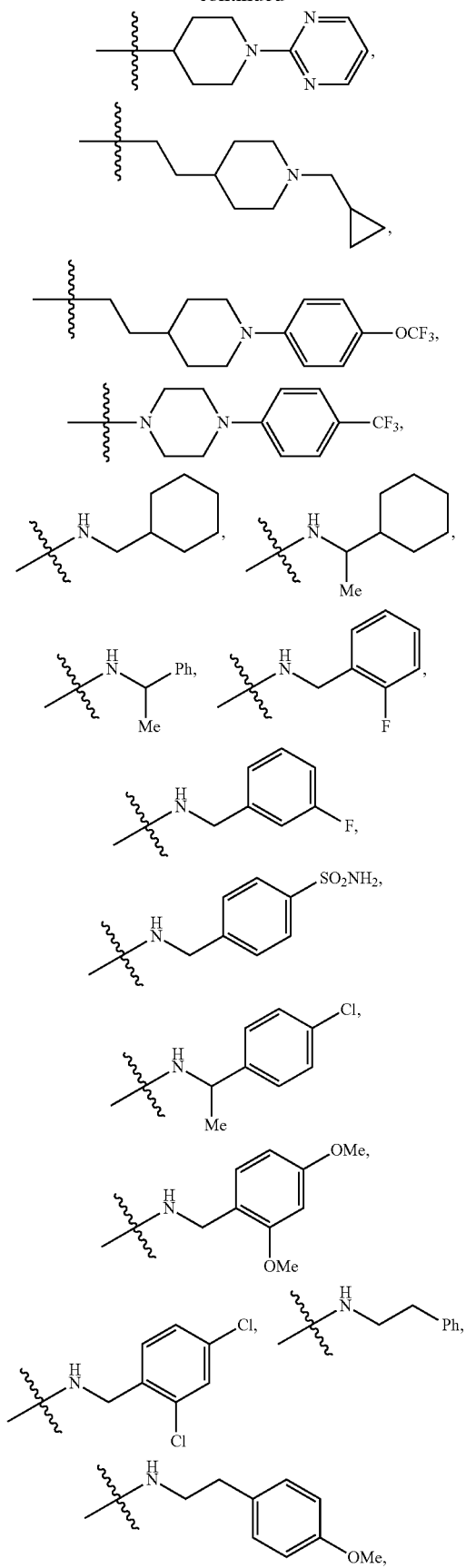
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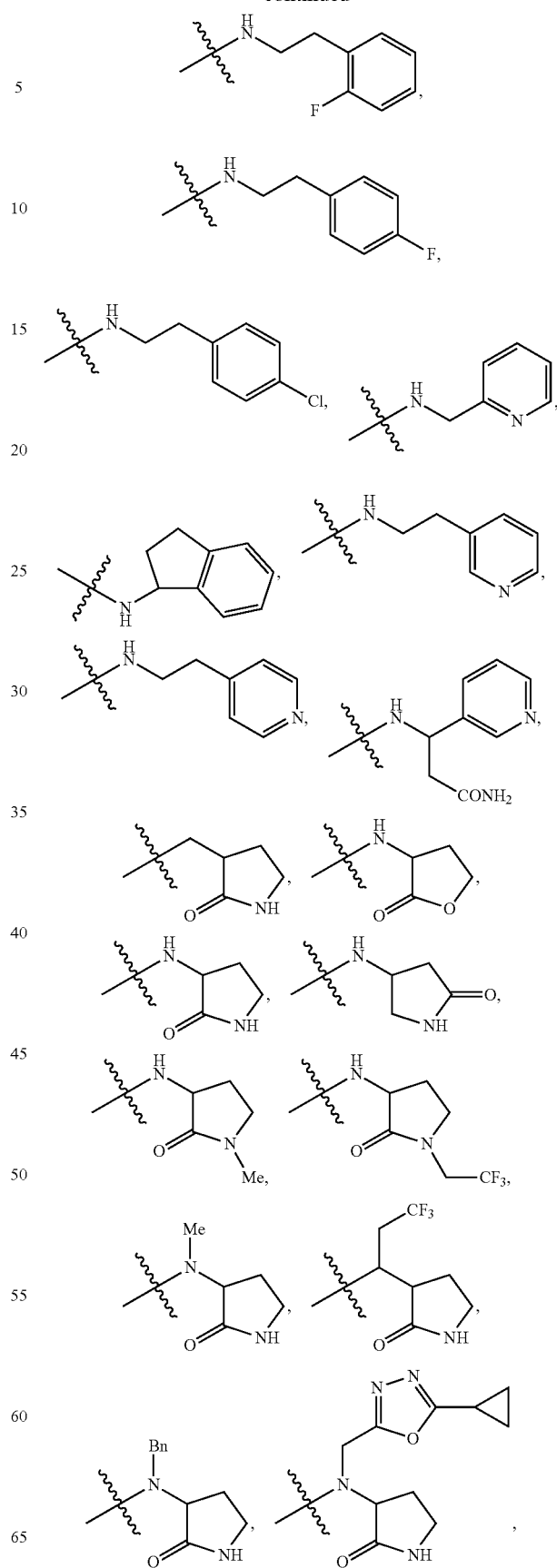
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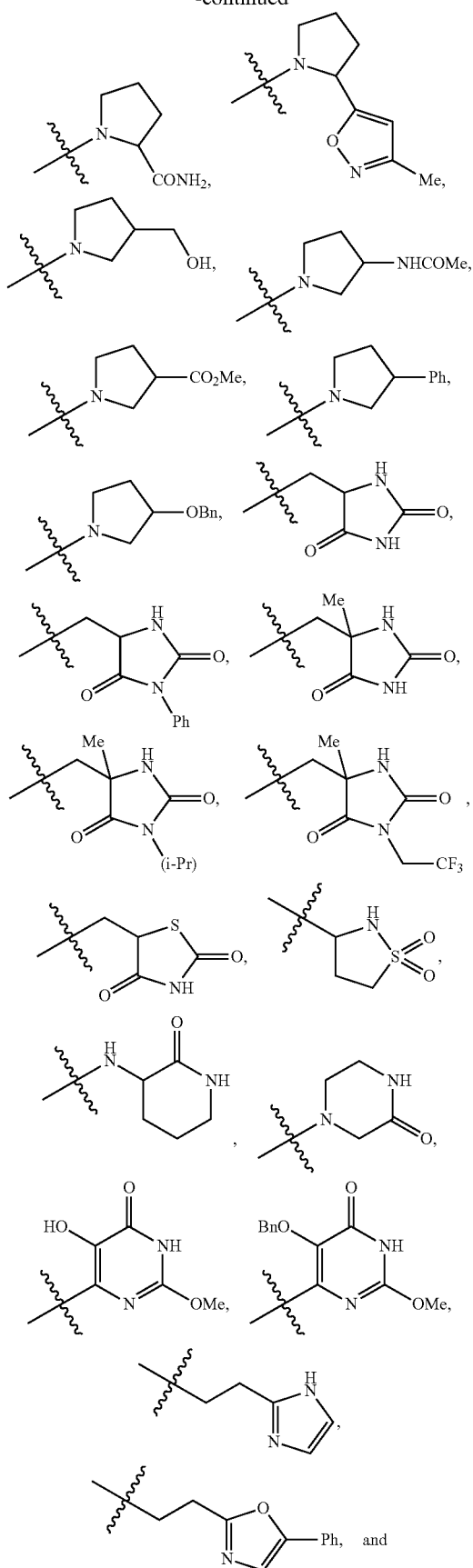
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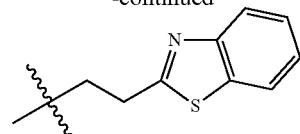
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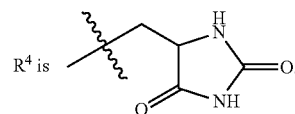
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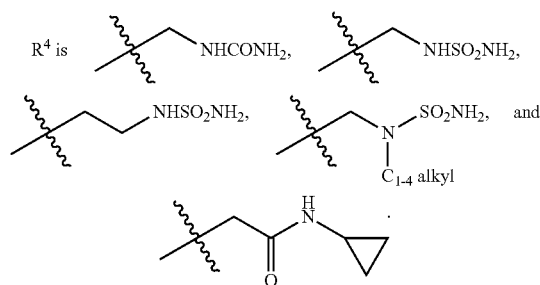
In a sixth aspect, the present invention includes a compound of Formula (I) or (II), or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof, within the scope of any of the first, second and third aspects, wherein:

R^1 is independently selected from: 4-OCHF₂-Ph, 4-CONH₂-Ph and 4-SO₂NH₂-Ph; and



In a seventh aspect, the present invention includes a compound of Formula (I) or (II), or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof, within the scope of any of the first, second and third aspects, wherein:

R^1 is independently selected from: Ph, 4-halo-Ph and 4-NHCO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-Ph; and



In an eighth aspect, the present invention provides a compound selected from the exemplified examples or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a compound selected from any subset list of compounds or a single compound from the exemplified examples within the scope of the eighth aspect.

In another embodiment, the compounds of the present invention have EL IC₅₀ values ≤ 500 nM.

In another embodiment, the compounds of the present invention have EL IC₅₀ values ≤ 200 nM.

In another embodiment, the compounds of the present invention have EL IC₅₀ values ≤ 100 nM.

In another embodiment, the compounds of the present invention have EL IC₅₀ values ≤ 50 nM.

In another embodiment, the compounds of the present invention have EL IC₅₀ values ≤ 25 nM.

In another embodiment, the compounds of the present invention have EL IC₅₀ values ≤ 10 nM.

II. Other Embodiments of the Invention

In another embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising at least one of the compounds of the

present invention or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and at least one of the compounds of the present invention or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition, comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a therapeutically effective amount of at least one of the compounds of the present invention or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides a process for making a compound of the present invention.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides an intermediate for making a compound of the present invention.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition as defined above further comprising additional therapeutic agent(s).

In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of dyslipidemias and the sequelae thereof comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment and/or prophylaxis a therapeutically effective amount of at least one of the compounds of the present invention, alone, or, optionally, in combination with another compound of the present invention and/or at least one other type of therapeutic agent.

Examples of diseases or disorders associated with the activity of endothelial lipase that can be prevented, modulated, or treated according to the present invention include, but are not limited to, atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, coronary artery disease, coronary vascular disease, cerebrovascular disorders, Alzheimer's disease, venous thrombosis, peripheral vascular disease, dyslipidemia, hyperbetalipoproteinemia, hypoalphalipoproteinemia, hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, familial-hypercholesterolemia, cardiovascular disorders, angina, ischemia, cardiac ischemia, stroke, myocardial infarction, reperfusion injury, angioplastic restenosis, hypertension, vascular complications of diabetes, obesity or endotoxemia.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular disorders and dyslipidemia, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment and/or prophylaxis a therapeutically effective amount of at least one of the compounds of the present invention, alone, or, optionally, in combination with another compound of the present invention and/or at least one other type of therapeutic agent.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of the present invention for use in therapy.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides a compound of the present invention for use in therapy for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of dyslipidemias and the sequelae thereof.

In another embodiment, the present invention also provides the use of a compound of the present invention for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of dyslipidemias and the sequelae thereof.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides a method for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of dyslipidemias and the sequelae thereof, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a first and second therapeutic agent, wherein the first therapeutic agent is a compound of the present invention.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides a combined preparation of a compound of the present invention and additional therapeutic agent(s) for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in therapy.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides a combined preparation of a compound of the present invention and additional therapeutic agent(s) for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of dyslipidemias and the sequelae thereof.

The compounds of the present invention may be employed in combination with additional therapeutic agent(s) selected from one or more, preferably one to three, of the following therapeutic agents: anti-atherosclerotic agents, anti-dyslipidemic agents, anti-diabetic agents, anti-hyperglycemic agents, anti-hyperinsulinemic agents, anti-thrombotic agents, anti-retinopathic agents, anti-neuropathic agents, anti-nephropathic agents, anti-ischemic agents, anti-hypertensive agents, anti-obesity agents, anti-hyperlipidemic agents, anti-hypertriglyceridemic agents, anti-hypercholesterolemic agents, anti-restenotic agents, anti-pancreatic agents, lipid lowering agents, anorectic agents, memory enhancing agents, anti-dementia agents, cognition promoting agents, appetite suppressants, treatments for heart failure, treatments for peripheral arterial disease, treatment for malignant tumors, and anti-inflammatory agents.

In another embodiment, additional therapeutic agent(s) used in combined pharmaceutical compositions or combined methods or combined uses, are selected from one or more, preferably one to three, of the following therapeutic agents in treating atherosclerosis: anti-hyperlipidemic agents, plasma HDL-raising agents, anti-hypercholesterolemic agents, cholesterol biosynthesis inhibitors (such as HMG CoA reductase inhibitors), acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitors, LXR agonist, probucol, raloxifene, nicotinic acid, niacinamide, cholesterol absorption inhibitors, bile acid sequestrants (such as anion exchange resins, or quaternary amines (e.g., cholestyramine or colestipol)), low density lipoprotein receptor inducers, clofibrate, fenofibrate, benzofibrate, ciprofibrate, gemfibrozil, vitamin B₆, vitamin B₁₂, antioxidant vitamins, β -blockers, anti-diabetes agents, angiotensin II antagonists, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, platelet aggregation inhibitors, fibrinogen receptor antagonists, aspirin or fibric acid derivatives.

In another embodiment, additional therapeutic agent(s) used in combined pharmaceutical compositions or combined methods or combined uses, are selected from one or more, preferably one to three, of the following therapeutic agents in treating cholesterol biosynthesis inhibitor, particularly an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor. Examples of suitable HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors include, but are not limited to, lovastatin, simvastatin, pravastatin, fluvastatin, atorvastatin, and rivastatin.

The present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential attributes thereof. This invention encompasses all combinations of preferred aspects of the invention noted herein. It is understood that any and all embodiments of the present invention may be taken in conjunction with any other embodiment or embodiments to describe additional embodiments. It is also understood that each individual element of the embodiments is its own independent embodiment. Furthermore, any element of an embodiment is meant to be combined with any and all other elements from any embodiment to describe an additional embodiment.

III. Chemistry

Throughout the specification and the appended claims, a given chemical formula or name shall encompass all stereo

and optical isomers and racemates thereof where such isomers exist. Unless otherwise indicated, all chiral (enantiomeric and diastereomeric) and racemic forms are within the scope of the invention. Many geometric isomers of C=C double bonds, C=N double bonds, ring systems, and the like can also be present in the compounds, and all such stable isomers are contemplated in the present invention. Cis- and trans- (or E- and Z-) geometric isomers of the compounds of the present invention are described and may be isolated as a mixture of isomers or as separated isomeric forms. The present compounds can be isolated in optically active or racemic forms. Optically active forms may be prepared by resolution of racemic forms or by synthesis from optically active starting materials. All processes used to prepare compounds of the present invention and intermediates made therein are considered to be part of the present invention. When enantiomeric or diastereomeric products are prepared, they may be separated by conventional methods, for example, by chromatography or fractional crystallization. Depending on the process conditions the end products of the present invention are obtained either in free (neutral) or salt form. Both the free form and the salts of these end products are within the scope of the invention. If so desired, one form of a compound may be converted into another form. A free base or acid may be converted into a salt; a salt may be converted into the free compound or another salt; a mixture of isomeric compounds of the present invention may be separated into the individual isomers. Compounds of the present invention, free form and salts thereof, may exist in multiple tautomeric forms, in which hydrogen atoms are transposed to other parts of the molecules and the chemical bonds between the atoms of the molecules are consequently rearranged. It should be understood that all tautomeric forms, insofar as they may exist, are included within the invention.

As used herein, the term "alkyl" or "alkylene" is intended to include both branched and straight-chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon groups having the specified number of carbon atoms. For example, "C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl" or "C₁₋₁₀ alkyl" (or alkylene), is intended to include C₁, C₂, C₃, C₄, C₅, C₆, C₇, C₈, C₉, and C₁₀ alkyl groups. Additionally, for example, "C₁ to C₆ alkyl" or "C₁₋₆ alkyl" denotes alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Alkyl group can be unsubstituted or substituted with at least one hydrogen being replaced by another chemical group. Example alkyl groups include, but are not limited to, methyl (Me), ethyl (Et), propyl (e.g., n-propyl and isopropyl), butyl (e.g., n-butyl, isobutyl, t-butyl), and pentyl (e.g., n-pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl). When "C₀ alkyl" or "C₀ alkylene" is used, it is intended to denote a direct bond.

"Alkenyl" or "alkenylene" is intended to include hydrocarbon chains of either straight or branched configuration having the specified number of carbon atoms and one or more, preferably one to two, carbon-carbon double bonds that may occur in any stable point along the chain. For example, "C₂ to C₆ alkenyl" or "C₂₋₆ alkenyl" (or alkenylene), is intended to include C₂, C₃, C₄, C₅, and C₆ alkenyl groups. Examples of alkenyl include, but are not limited to, ethenyl, 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl, 2-butenyl, 3-butenyl, 2-pentenyl, 3-pentenyl, 4-pentenyl, 2-hexenyl, 3-hexenyl, 4-hexenyl, 5-hexenyl, 2-methyl-2-propenyl, and 4-methyl-3-pentenyl.

"Alkynyl" or "alkynylene" is intended to include hydrocarbon chains of either straight or branched configuration having one or more, preferably one to three, carbon-carbon triple bonds that may occur in any stable point along the chain. For example, "C₂ to C₆ alkynyl" or "C₂₋₆ alkynyl" (or alkynylene), is intended to include C₂, C₃, C₄, C₅, and C₆ alkynyl groups; such as ethynyl, propynyl, butynyl, pentynyl, and hexynyl.

The term "alkoxy" or "alkyloxy" refers to an —O-alkyl group. "C₁ to C₆ alkoxy" or "C₁₋₆ alkoxy" (or alkyloxy), is intended to include C₁, C₂, C₃, C₄, C₅, and C₆ alkoxy groups. Example alkoxy groups include, but are not limited to, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy (e.g., n-propoxy and isopropoxy), and t-butoxy. Similarly, "alkylthio" or "thioalkoxy" represents an alkyl group as defined above with the indicated number of carbon atoms attached through a sulphur bridge; for example methyl-S— and ethyl-S—.

"Halo" or "halogen" includes fluoro, chloro, bromo, and iodo. "Haloalkyl" is intended to include both branched and straight-chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon groups having the specified number of carbon atoms, substituted with 1 or more halogens. Examples of haloalkyl include, but are not limited to, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, trichloromethyl, pentafluoroethyl, pentachloroethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, heptafluoropropyl, and heptachloropropyl. Examples of haloalkyl also include "fluoroalkyl" that is intended to include both branched and straight-chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon groups having the specified number of carbon atoms, substituted with 1 or more fluorine atoms.

"Haloalkoxy" or "haloalkyloxy" represents a haloalkyl group as defined above with the indicated number of carbon atoms attached through an oxygen bridge. For example, "C₁ to C₆ haloalkoxy" or "C₁₋₆ haloalkoxy", is intended to include C₁, C₂, C₃, C₄, C₅, and C₆ haloalkoxy groups. Examples of haloalkoxy include, but are not limited to, trifluoromethoxy, 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy, and pentafluoroethoxy. Similarly, "haloalkylthio" or "thiohaloalkoxy" represents a haloalkyl group as defined above with the indicated number of carbon atoms attached through a sulphur bridge; for example trifluoromethyl-S—, and pentafluoroethyl-S—.

The term "cycloalkyl" refers to cyclized alkyl groups, including mono-, bi- or poly-cyclic ring systems. "C₃ to C₇ cycloalkyl" or "C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl" is intended to include C₃, C₄, C₅, C₆, and C₇ cycloalkyl groups. Example cycloalkyl groups include, but are not limited to, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, and norbornyl. Branched cycloalkyl groups such as 1-methylcyclopropyl and 2-methylcyclopropyl are included in the definition of "cycloalkyl".

As used herein, "carbocycle", "carbocyclyl", or "carbocyclic residue" is intended to mean any stable 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, or 8-membered monocyclic or bicyclic or 7-, 8-, 9-, 10-, 11-, 12-, or 13-membered bicyclic or tricyclic ring, any of which may be saturated, partially unsaturated, unsaturated or aromatic. Examples of such carbocycles include, but are not limited to, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclobutenyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptenyl, cycloheptyl, cycloheptenyl, adamantyl, cyclooctyl, cyclooctenyl, cyclooctadienyl, [3.3.0]bicyclooctane, [4.3.0]bicyclononane, [4.4.0]bicyclodecane (decalin), [2.2.2]bicyclooctane, fluorenyl, phenyl, naphthyl, indanyl, adamantyl, anthracenyl, and tetrahydronaphthyl (tetralin). As shown above, bridged rings are also included in the definition of carbocycle (e.g., [2.2.2] bicyclooctane). Preferred carbocycles, unless otherwise specified, are cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexyl, phenyl, indanyl, and tetrahydronaphthyl. When the term "carbocycle" is used, it is intended to include "aryl." A bridged ring occurs when one or more, preferably one to three, carbon atoms link two non-adjacent carbon atoms. Preferred bridges are one or two carbon atoms. It is noted that a bridge always converts a monocyclic ring into a tricyclic ring. When a ring is bridged, the substituents recited for the ring may also be present on the bridge.

As used herein, the term "bicyclic carbocycle" or "bicyclic carbocyclic group" is intended to mean a stable 9- or

10-membered carbocyclic ring system that contains two fused rings and consists of carbon atoms. Of the two fused rings, one ring is a benzo ring fused to a second ring; and the second ring is a 5- or 6-membered carbon ring which is saturated, partially unsaturated, or unsaturated. The bicyclic carbocyclic group may be attached to its pendant group at any carbon atom which results in a stable structure. The bicyclic carbocyclic group described herein may be substituted on any carbon if the resulting compound is stable. Examples of a bicyclic carbocyclic group are, but not limited to, naphthyl, 1,2-dihydronaphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl, and indanyl.

"Aryl" groups refer to monocyclic or polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, including, for example, phenyl, naphthyl, and phenanthryl. Aryl moieties are well known and described, for example, in Lewis, R. J., ed., *Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary*, 13th Edition, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York (1997). "C₆ or C₁₀ aryl" or "C₆₋₁₀ aryl" refers to phenyl and naphthyl. Unless otherwise specified, "aryl", "C₆ or C₁₀ aryl", "C₆₋₁₀ aryl", or "aromatic residue" may be unsubstituted or substituted with 1 to 5 groups, preferably 1 to 3 groups, selected from —OH, —OCH₃, —Cl, —F, —Br, —I, —CN, —NO₂, —NH₂, —N(CH₃)H, —N(CH₃)₂, —CF₃, —OCF₃, —C(O)CH₃, —SCH₃, —S(O)CH₃, —S(O)₂CH₃, —CH₃, —CH₂CH₃, —CO₂H, and —CO₂CH₃.

The term "benzyl", as used herein, refers to a methyl group on which one of the hydrogen atoms is replaced by a phenyl group, wherein said phenyl group may optionally be substituted with 1 to 5 groups, preferably 1 to 3 groups, OH, OCH₃, Cl, F, Br, I, CN, NO₂, NH₂, N(CH₃)H, N(CH₃)₂, CF₃, OCF₃, C(=O)CH₃, SCH₃, S(=O)CH₃, S(=O)₂CH₃, CH₃, CH₂CH₃, CO₂H, and CO₂CH₃.

As used herein, the term "heterocycle", "heterocyclyl", or "heterocyclic group" is intended to mean a stable 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, or 7-membered monocyclic or bicyclic or 7-, 8-, 9-, 10-, 11-, 12-, 13-, or 14-membered polycyclic heterocyclic ring that is saturated, partially unsaturated, or fully unsaturated, and that contains carbon atoms and 1, 2, 3 or 4 heteroatoms independently selected from the group consisting of N, O and S; and including any polycyclic group in which any of the above-defined heterocyclic rings is fused to a benzene ring. The nitrogen and sulfur heteroatoms may optionally be oxidized (i.e., N→O and S(O)_p, wherein p is 0, 1 or 2). The nitrogen atom may be substituted or unsubstituted (i.e., N or NR wherein R is H or another substituent, if defined). The heterocyclic ring may be attached to its pendant group at any heteroatom or carbon atom that results in a stable structure. The heterocyclic rings described herein may be substituted on carbon or on a nitrogen atom if the resulting compound is stable. A nitrogen in the heterocycle may optionally be quaternized. It is preferred that when the total number of S and O atoms in the heterocycle exceeds 1, then these heteroatoms are not adjacent to one another. It is preferred that the total number of S and O atoms in the heterocycle is not more than 1. When the term "heterocycle" is used, it is intended to include heteroaryl.

Examples of heterocycles include, but are not limited to, acridinyl, azetidiny, azocinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzofuran-yl, benzothiofuran-yl, benzothiophenyl, benzoxazolyl, benzoxazoliny, benzthiazolyl, benztriazolyl, benztetrazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzimidazoliny, carbaz-olyl, 4aH-carbazolyl, carboliny, chromanyl, chromenyl, cinnoliny, decahydroquinoliny, 2H,6H-1,5,2-dithiazinyl, dihydrofuro[2,3-b]tetrahydrofuran, furanyl, furazanyl, imidazolidiny, imidazoliny, imidazolyl, 1H-indazolyl, imidazolopyridinyl, indolenyl, indoliny, indoliziny, indolyl, 3H-indolyl, isatinoyl, isobenzofuran-yl, isochromanyl, isoin-

dazolyl, isoindoliny, isoindolyl, isoquinoliny, isothiazolyl, isothiazolopyridinyl, isoxazolyl, isoxazolopyridinyl, methyl-enedioxyphenyl, morpholiny, naphthyridinyl, octahydroiso-quinoliny, oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiaz-olyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolidinyl, oxazolyl, oxazolopyridinyl, oxazolidinylperimidinyl, oxin-dolyl, pyrimidinyl, phenanthridinyl, phenanthroliny, phenaz-iny, phenothiazinyl, phenoxathiinyl, phenoxazinyl, phthalazinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, piperidonyl, 4-piperi-donyl, piperonyl, pteridinyl, purinyl, pyranyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolidinyl, pyrazoliny, pyrazolopyridinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridooxazolyl, pyridoimidazolyl, pyridothiaz-olyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrroliny, 2-pyr-rolidonyl, 2H-pyrrolyl, pyrrolyl, quinazoliny, quinoliny, 4H-quinoliziny, quinoxaliny, quinuclidiny, tetrazolyl, tet-rahydrofuran-yl, tetrahydroisoquinoliny, tetrahydroquinoli-nyl, 6H-1,2,5-thiadiazinyl, 1,2,3-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadia-zolyl, 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, thianthrenyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, thiazolopyridinyl, thienothiazolyl, thie-nooxazolyl, thienoimidazolyl, thiophenyl, triazinyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,2,5-triazolyl, 1,3,4-triazolyl, and xanthenyl. Also included are fused ring and spiro compounds containing, for example, the above heterocycles.

Examples of 5- to 10-membered heterocycles include, but are not limited to, pyridinyl, furanyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, pyra-zolyl, pyrazinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, imidazolyl, imida-zolidinyl, indolyl, tetrazolyl, isoxazolyl, morpholiny, oxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, oxazolidinyl, tetrahydrofuran-yl, thia-diazinyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, triazinyl, triazolyl, benzimi-dazolyl, 1H-indazolyl, benzofuran-yl, benzothiofuran-yl, benz-tetrazolyl, benzotriazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, oxindolyl, benzoxazoliny, benzthiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, isatinoyl, isoquinoliny, octahydroisoquinoliny, tetrahy-droisoquinoliny, tetrahydroquinoliny, isoxazolopyridinyl, quinazoliny, quinoliny, isothiazolopyridinyl, thiazolopy-ridinyl, oxazolopyridinyl, imidazolopyridinyl, and pyrazol-opyridinyl.

Examples of 5- to 6-membered heterocycles include, but are not limited to, pyridinyl, furanyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, pyra-zolyl, pyrazinyl, piperazinyl, piperidinyl, imidazolyl, imida-zolidinyl, indolyl, tetrazolyl, isoxazolyl, morpholiny, oxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, oxazolidinyl, tetrahydrofuran-yl, thia-diazinyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, triazinyl, and triazolyl. Also included are fused ring and spiro compounds containing, for example, the above heterocycles.

As used herein, the term "bicyclic heterocycle" or "bicyclic heterocyclic group" is intended to mean a stable 9- or 10-membered heterocyclic ring system which contains two fused rings and consists of carbon atoms and 1, 2, 3, or 4 heteroatoms independently selected from the group consist-ing of N, O and S. Of the two fused rings, one ring is a 5- or 6-membered monocyclic aromatic ring comprising a 5-mem-bered heteroaryl ring, a 6-membered heteroaryl ring or a benzo ring, each fused to a second ring. The second ring is a 5- or 6-membered monocyclic ring which is saturated, partially unsaturated, or unsaturated, and comprises a 5-mem-bered heterocycle, a 6-membered heterocycle or a carbocycle (provided the first ring is not benzo when the second ring is a carbocycle).

The bicyclic heterocyclic group may be attached to its pendant group at any heteroatom or carbon atom which results in a stable structure. The bicyclic heterocyclic group described herein may be substituted on carbon or on a nitro-gen atom if the resulting compound is stable. It is preferred that when the total number of S and O atoms in the hetero-cycle exceeds 1, then these heteroatoms are not adjacent to

25

one another. It is preferred that the total number of S and O atoms in the heterocycle is not more than 1.

Examples of a bicyclic heterocyclic group are, but not limited to, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, phthalazinyl, quinazolinyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, indolinyl, 1H-indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolinyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-quinolinyl, 2,3-dihydro-benzofuranyl, chromanyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-quinoxalyl, and 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-quinazolinyl.

As used herein, the term “aromatic heterocyclic group” or “heteroaryl” is intended to mean stable monocyclic and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons that include at least one heteroatom ring member such as sulfur, oxygen, or nitrogen. Heteroaryl groups include, without limitation, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, triazinyl, furyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, thiazolyl, indolyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, benzofuryl, benzothieryl, benzthiazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, indazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, purinyl, carbazolyl, benzimidazolyl, indolinyl, benzodioxolanyl, and benzodioxane. Heteroaryl groups are substituted or unsubstituted. The nitrogen atom is substituted or unsubstituted (i.e., N or NR wherein R is H or another substituent, if defined). The nitrogen and sulfur heteroatoms may optionally be oxidized (i.e., $N \rightarrow O$ and $S(O)_p$, wherein p is 0, 1 or 2).

Bridged rings are also included in the definition of heterocycle. A bridged ring occurs when one or more, preferably one to three, atoms (i.e., C, O, N, or S) link two non-adjacent carbon or nitrogen atoms. Examples of bridged rings include, but are not limited to, one carbon atom, two carbon atoms, one nitrogen atom, two nitrogen atoms, and a carbon-nitrogen group. It is noted that a bridge always converts a monocyclic ring into a tricyclic ring. When a ring is bridged, the substituents recited for the ring may also be present on the bridge.

The term “counter ion” is used to represent a negatively charged species such as chloride, bromide, hydroxide, acetate, and sulfate.

When a dotted ring is used within a ring structure, this indicates that the ring structure may be saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated.

As referred to herein, the term “substituted” means that at least one hydrogen atom is replaced with a non-hydrogen group, provided that normal valencies are maintained and that the substitution results in a stable compound. When a substituent is keto (i.e., $=O$), then 2 hydrogens on the atom are replaced. Keto substituents are not present on aromatic moieties. When a ring system (e.g., carbocyclic or heterocyclic) is said to be substituted with a carbonyl group or a double bond, it is intended that the carbonyl group or double bond be part (i.e., within) of the ring. Ring double bonds, as used herein, are double bonds that are formed between two adjacent ring atoms (e.g., $C=C$, $C=N$, or $N=N$).

In cases wherein there are nitrogen atoms (e.g., amines) on compounds of the present invention, these may be converted to N-oxides by treatment with an oxidizing agent (e.g., mCPBA and/or hydrogen peroxides) to afford other compounds of this invention. Thus, shown and claimed nitrogen atoms are considered to cover both the shown nitrogen and its N-oxide ($N \rightarrow O$) derivative.

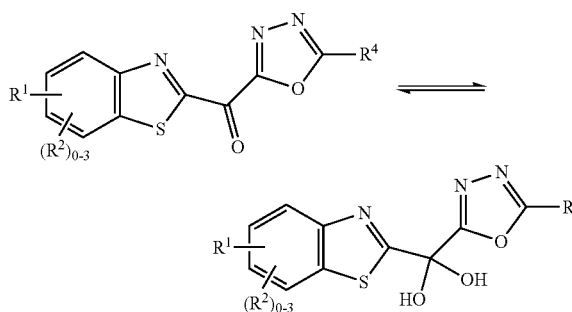
When any variable occurs more than one time in any constituent or formula for a compound, its definition at each occurrence is independent of its definition at every other occurrence. Thus, for example, if a group is shown to be substituted with 0-3 R groups, then said group may optionally be substituted with up to three R groups, and at each occurrence R is selected independently from the definition of R.

26

Also, combinations of substituents and/or variables are permissible only if such combinations result in stable compounds.

When a bond to a substituent is shown to cross a bond connecting two atoms in a ring, then such substituent may be bonded to any atom on the ring. When a substituent is listed without indicating the atom in which such substituent is bonded to the rest of the compound of a given formula, then such substituent may be bonded via any atom in such substituent. Combinations of substituents and/or variables are permissible only if such combinations result in stable compounds.

As a person of ordinary skill in the art would be able to understand, the ketone ($-C(=O)-$) group in a molecule may exist in different tautomeric forms and/or different hydrate forms, wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^4 are as defined above:



Thus, this disclosure is intended to cover all possible tautomers even when a structure depicts only one of them.

The phrase “pharmaceutically acceptable” is employed herein to refer to those compounds, materials, compositions, and/or dosage forms that are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of human beings and animals without excessive toxicity, irritation, allergic response, and/or other problem or complication, commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio.

As used herein, “pharmaceutically acceptable salts” refer to derivatives of the disclosed compounds wherein the parent compound is modified by making acid or base salts thereof. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, but are not limited to, mineral or organic acid salts of basic groups such as amines; and alkali or organic salts of acidic groups such as carboxylic acids. The pharmaceutically acceptable salts include the conventional non-toxic salts or the quaternary ammonium salts of the parent compound formed, for example, from non-toxic inorganic or organic acids. For example, such conventional non-toxic salts include those derived from inorganic acids such as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric, sulfamic, phosphoric, and nitric; and the salts prepared from organic acids such as acetic, propionic, succinic, glycolic, stearic, lactic, malic, tartaric, citric, ascorbic, pantoic, maleic, hydroxymaleic, phenylacetic, glutamic, benzoic, salicylic, sulfanilic, 2-acetoxybenzoic, fumaric, toluenesulfonic, methanesulfonic, ethane disulfonic, oxalic, and isethionic.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the present invention can be synthesized from the parent compound that contains a basic or acidic moiety by conventional chemical methods. Generally, such salts can be prepared by reacting the free acid or base forms of these compounds with a stoichiometric amount of the appropriate base or acid in water or in an organic solvent, or in a mixture of the two; generally, non-aqueous media like ether, ethyl acetate, ethanol, isopropanol,

or acetonitrile are preferred. Lists of suitable salts are found in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 18th Edition, Mack Publishing Company, Easton, Pa. (1990), the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

In addition, compounds of Formula (I), Formula (II), or Formula (III) may have prodrug forms. Any compound that will be converted in vivo to provide the bioactive agent (i.e., a compound of Formula (I), Formula (II) or Formula (III)) is a prodrug within the scope and spirit of the invention. Various forms of prodrugs are well known in the art. For examples of such prodrug derivatives, see:

a) Bundgaard, H., ed., *Design of Prodrugs*, Elsevier (1985), and Widder, K. et al., eds., *Methods in Enzymology*, 112:309-396, Academic Press (1985); b) Bundgaard, H., Chapter 5, "Design and Application of Prodrugs",

Krosgaard-Larsen, P. et al., eds., *A Textbook of Drug Design and Development*, pp. 113-191, Harwood Academic Publishers (1991);

c) Bundgaard, H., *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.*, 8:1-38 (1992);

d) Bundgaard, H. et al., *J. Pharm. Sci.*, 77:285 (1988); and

e) Kakeya, N. et al., *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 32:692 (1984).

Compounds containing a carboxy group can form physiologically hydrolyzable esters that serve as prodrugs by being hydrolyzed in the body to yield compounds of the present invention per se. Such prodrugs are preferably administered orally since hydrolysis in many instances occurs principally under the influence of the digestive enzymes. Parenteral administration may be used where the ester per se is active, or in those instances where hydrolysis occurs in the blood. Examples of physiologically hydrolyzable esters of compounds of the present invention include C₁ to C₆ alkyl, C₁ to C₆ alkylbenzyl, 4-methoxybenzyl, indanyl, phthalyl, methoxymethyl, C₁₋₆ alkanoyloxy-C₁₋₆ alkyl (e.g., acetoxymethyl, pivaloyloxymethyl or propionyloxymethyl), C₁ to C₆ alkoxycarbonyloxy-C₁ to C₆ alkyl (e.g., methoxycarbonyloxymethyl or ethoxycarbonyloxymethyl, glycyloxymethyl, phenylglycyloxymethyl, (5-methyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolen-4-yl)-methyl), and other well known physiologically hydrolyzable esters used, for example, in the penicillin and cephalosporin arts. Such esters may be prepared by conventional techniques known in the art.

Preparation of prodrugs is well known in the art and described in, for example, King, F. D., ed., *Medicinal Chemistry: Principles and Practice*, The Royal Society of Chemistry, Cambridge, UK (1994); Testa, B. et al., *Hydrolysis in Drug and Prodrug Metabolism. Chemistry, Biochemistry and Enzymology*, VCHA and Wiley-VCH, Zurich, Switzerland (2003); Wermuth, C. G., ed., *The Practice of Medicinal Chemistry*, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1999).

The present invention is intended to include all isotopes of atoms occurring in the present compounds. Isotopes include those atoms having the same atomic number but different mass numbers. By way of general example and without limitation, isotopes of hydrogen include deuterium and tritium. Isotopes of carbon include ¹³C and ¹⁴C. Isotopically-labeled compounds of the invention can generally be prepared by conventional techniques known to those skilled in the art or by processes analogous to those described herein, using an appropriate isotopically-labeled reagent in place of the non-labeled reagent otherwise employed. Such compounds have a variety of potential uses, e.g., as standards and reagents in determining the ability of a potential pharmaceutical compound to bind to target proteins or receptors, or for imaging compounds of this invention bound to biological receptors in vivo or in vitro.

"Stable compound" and "stable structure" are meant to indicate a compound that is sufficiently robust to survive

isolation to a useful degree of purity from a reaction mixture, and formulation into an efficacious therapeutic agent. It is preferred that compounds of the present invention do not contain a N-halo, S(O)₂H, or S(O)H group.

The term "solvate" means a physical association of a compound of this invention with one or more solvent molecules, whether organic or inorganic. This physical association includes hydrogen bonding. In certain instances the solvate will be capable of isolation, for example when one or more, preferably one to three, solvent molecules are incorporated in the crystal lattice of the crystalline solid. The solvent molecules in the solvate may be present in a regular arrangement and/or a non-ordered arrangement. The solvate may comprise either a stoichiometric or nonstoichiometric amount of the solvent molecules. "Solvate" encompasses both solution-phase and isolable solvates. Exemplary solvates include, but are not limited to, hydrates, ethanlates, methanlates, and isopropanolates. Methods of solvation are generally known in the art.

Abbreviations as used herein, are defined as follows: "1×" for once, "2×" for twice, "3×" for thrice, "° C." for degrees Celsius, "eq" for equivalent or equivalents, "g" for gram or grams, "mg" for milligram or milligrams, "L" for liter or liters, "mL" for milliliter or milliliters, "μL" for microliter or microliters, "N" for normal, "M" for molar, "nM" for nanomolar, "mol" for mole or moles, "mmol" for millimole or millimoles, "min" for minute or minutes, "h" for hour or hours, "rt" for room temperature, "RT" for retention time, "atm" for atmosphere, "psi" for pounds per square inch, "conc." for concentrate, "sat" or "sat'd" for saturated, "MW" for molecular weight, "mp" for melting point, "MS" or "Mass Spec" for mass spectrometry, "ESI" for electrospray ionization mass spectroscopy, "HR" for high resolution, "HRMS" for high resolution mass spectrometry, "LCMS" for liquid chromatography mass spectrometry, "HPLC" for high pressure liquid chromatography, "RP HPLC" for reverse phase HPLC, "TLC" or "tlc" for thin layer chromatography, "NMR" for nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, "nOe" for nuclear Overhauser effect spectroscopy, "¹H" for proton, "δ" for delta, "s" for singlet, "d" for doublet, "t" for triplet, "q" for quartet, "m" for multiplet, "br" for broad, "Hz" for hertz, and "α", "β", "R", "S", "E", and "Z" are stereochemical designations familiar to one skilled in the art.

AcOH or HOAc acetic acid

AlCl₃ aluminum chloride

Alk alkyl

BBr₃ boron tribromide

BCl₃ boron trichloride

Bn benzyl

Boc tert-butyloxycarbonyl

BOP reagent benzotriazol-1-yloxytris(dimethylamino)phosphonium hexafluorophosphate

Bu butyl

i-Bu isobutyl

t-Bu tert-butyl

t-BuOH tert-butanol

Cbz Carbobenzyloxy

CDCl₃ deuterio-chloroform

CDI Carbonyldiimidazole

CD₃OD deuterio-methanol

CH₂Cl₂ dichloromethane

CH₃CN or ACN acetonitrile

CHCl₃ chloroform

CO₂ carbon dioxide

mCPBA or m-CPBA meta-chloroperbenzoic acid

Cs₂CO₃ cesium carbonate

Cu(OAc)₂ copper (II) acetate

DBU 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene
 DCE 1,2-dichloroethane
 DCM Dichloromethane
 DEA diethylamine
 DIC or DIPCDI diisopropylcarbodiimide
 DIEA, DIPEA or diisopropylethylamine Hunig's base
 DMAP 4-dimethylaminopyridine
 DME 1,2-dimethoxyethane
 DMF dimethyl formamide
 DMSO dimethyl sulfoxide
 cDNA complimentary DNA
 Dppp (R)-(+)-1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)propane
 EDC N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-Y-ethylcarbodiimide
 EDTA ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
 Et ethyl
 Et₃N or TEA triethylamine
 Et₂O diethyl ether
 EtOAc ethyl acetate
 EtOH ethanol
 HATU (2-(7-aza-1H-benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate)
 HCl hydrochloric acid
 HOBt or HOBT 1-hydroxybenzotriazole
 HPLC high-performance liquid chromatography
 H₃PO₄ phosphoric acid
 H₂SO₄ sulfuric acid
 K₂CO₃ potassium carbonate
 KOAc potassium acetate
 K₃PO₄ potassium phosphate
 LAH lithium aluminum hydride
 LDA lithium diisopropylamide
 LG leaving group
 LiOH lithium hydroxide
 Me methyl
 MeOH methanol
 MgSO₄ magnesium sulfate
 MsOH or MSA methylsulfonic acid
 NaCl sodium chloride
 Na₂CO₃ sodium carbonate
 NaH sodium hydride
 NaHB(OAc)₃ sodium triacetoxyborohydride
 NaHCO₃ sodium bicarbonate
 NaHMDS sodium hexamethyldisilazane
 NaOH sodium hydroxide
 NaOMe sodium methoxide
 Na₂SO₃ sodium sulfite
 Na₂SO₄ sodium sulfate
 NBS N-bromosuccinimide
 NH₃ ammonia
 NH₄Cl ammonium chloride
 NH₄OAc ammonium acetate
 NH₄OH ammonium hydroxide
 OTf triflate or trifluoromethanesulfonate
 Pd₂(dba)₃ tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0)
 Pd(OAc)₂ palladium(II) acetate
 Pd/C palladium on carbon
 Pd(dppf)Cl₂ [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II)
 Ph₃PCl₂ triphenylphosphine dichloride
 PG protecting group
 Ph phenyl
 PMB p-methoxybenzyl
 POCl₃ phosphorus oxychloride

Pr propyl
 i-Pr isopropyl
 i-PrOH or IPA isopropanol
 5 PS polystyrene
 PS-Pd(Ph₃)₄ tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0) on polystyrene support
 PyBOP (benzotriazol-1-yloxy)tripyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate
 10 SiO₂ silica oxide
 SnCl₂ tin(II) chloride
 TBAF tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride
 TBAI tetra-n-butylammonium iodide
 15 TEA triethylamine
 TFA trifluoroacetic acid
 THF tetrahydrofuran
 TMSCHN₂ trimethylsilyldiazomethane
 20 T₃P 1-propanephosphonic acid cyclic anhydride
 Xantphos or X-Phos 4,5-bis(diphenylphosphino)-9,9-dimethylxanthene
 Synthesis

The compounds of the present invention can be prepared in a number of ways known to one skilled in the art of organic synthesis. The compounds of the present invention can be synthesized using the methods described below, together with synthetic methods known in the art of synthetic organic chemistry, or by variations thereon as appreciated by those skilled in the art. Preferred methods include, but are not limited to, those described below. The reactions are performed in a solvent or solvent mixture appropriate to the reagents and materials employed and suitable for the transformations being affected. It will be understood by those skilled in the art of organic synthesis that the functionality present on the molecule should be consistent with the transformations proposed. This will sometimes require a judgment to modify the order of the synthetic steps or to select one particular process scheme over another in order to obtain a desired compound of the invention.

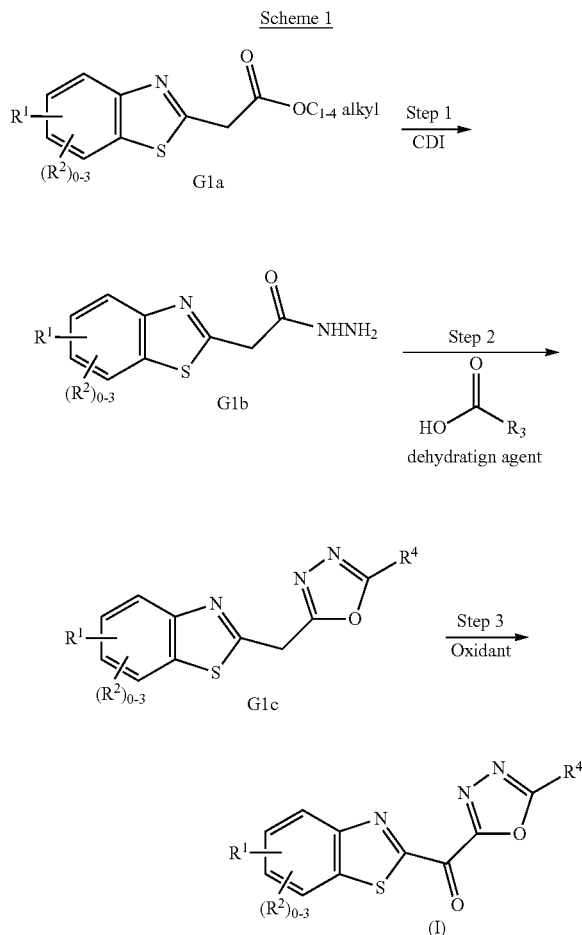
A particularly useful compendium of synthetic methods which may be applicable to the preparation of compounds of the present invention may be found in Larock, R. C., *Comprehensive Organic Transformations*, VCH, New York (1989). Preferred methods include, but are not limited to, those described below. All references cited herein are hereby incorporated in their entirety herein by reference.

The novel compounds of this invention may be prepared using the reactions and techniques described in this section. Also, in the description of the synthetic methods described below, it is to be understood that all proposed reaction conditions, including choice of solvent, reaction atmosphere, reaction temperature, duration of the experiment and workup procedures, are chosen to be the conditions standard for that reaction, which should be readily recognized by one skilled in the art. Restrictions to the substituents that are compatible with the reaction conditions will be readily apparent to one skilled in the art and alternate methods must then be used.

It will also be recognized that another major consideration in the planning of any synthetic route in this field is the judicious choice of the protecting group used for protection of the reactive functional groups present in the compounds described in this invention. An authoritative account describing the many alternatives to the trained practitioner is Greene et al. (*Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley and Sons (1991)).

31

Generic Schemes



Step 1

Step 1 describes the preparation of compounds of Formula (G1b) by reacting the ester of Formula (G1a) with hydrazine. The preferred solvent includes alcohols (such as methanol, ethanol and the like).

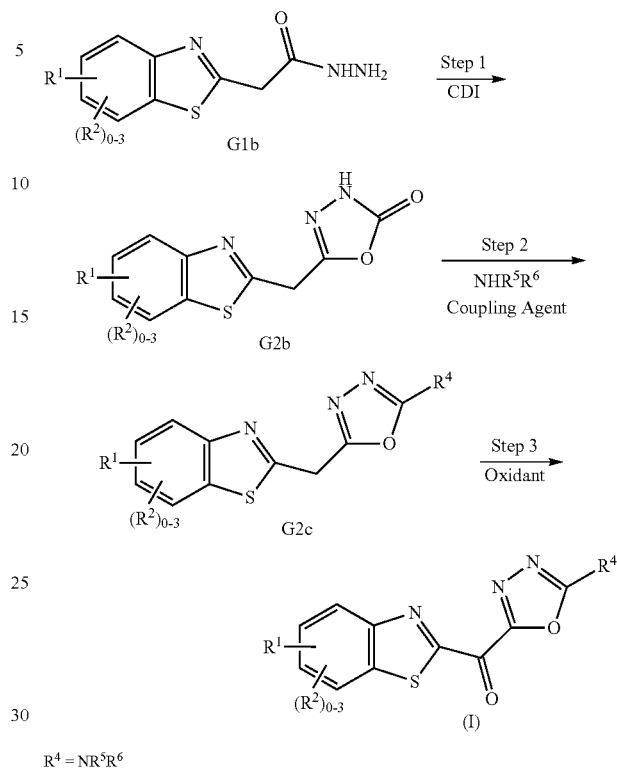
Step 2

Step 2 describes the preparation of oxadiazoles of Formula (G1c) by reacting the hydrazide of Formula (G1b) with an acid of formula $R_3\text{—CO}_2\text{H}$ in the presence of a dehydrating agent. Preferred reagents for the dehydration are anhydrides (such as 1-propanephosphonic acid cyclic anhydride (T_3P) and the like). Preferred reaction solvents are ethers (such as dioxane, tetrahydrofuran and the like), esters (such as ethyl acetate and the like) and halogenated hydrocarbons (such as dichloromethane, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane and the like). Bases such as an organic amine (such as triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, DBU, 2,6-lutidine and the like) can be used.

Step 3

Step 3 describes the preparation of compounds of Formula (I) by reacting a compound of Formula (G1c) with an oxidizing agent. Preferred oxidants are hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) and the like. Preferred solvents are acids (such as acetic acid) and ethers (such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane and the like).

32

Scheme 2

Step 1

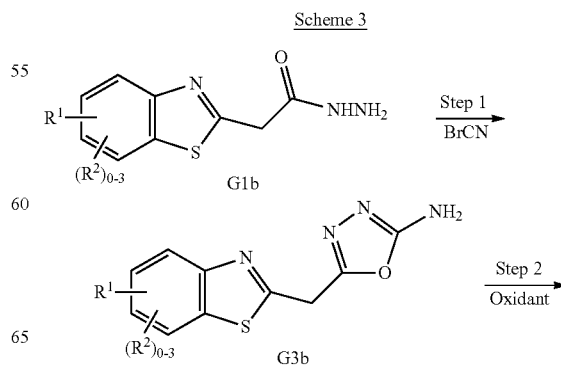
Step 1 describes the preparation of a compound of Formula (G2b) by reacting compound of Formula (G1a) with CDI. The preferred solvents are DCM, 1,2-dichloroethane and the like.

Step 2

Step 2 describes the preparation of a compound of Formula (G2c) by reacting compound of Formula (G2b) with amines in the presence of a coupling agent. The preferred solvents are DMF, THF and the like.

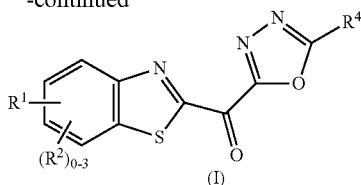
Step 3

Step 3 describes the preparation of a compound of Formula (I) from a compound of Formula (G2c) and is analogous to Step 3 in Scheme 1.



33

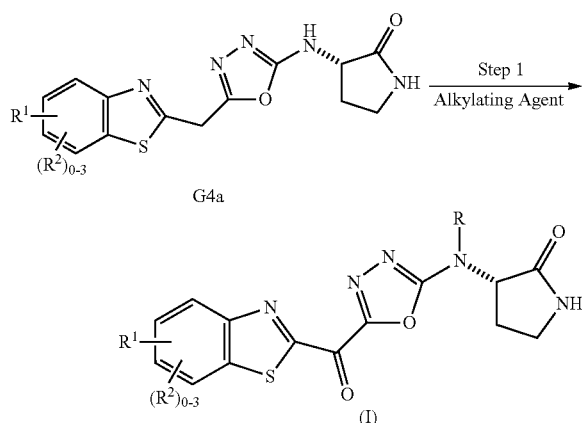
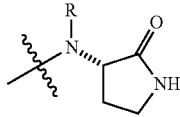
-continued

 $R^4 = \text{NH}_2$ **Step 1**

Step 1 describes the preparation of compounds of Formula (G3b) by reacting the hydrazide of Formula (G1b) with cyanogen bromide in the presence of base such as potassium bicarbonate. The preferred solvent includes alcohols (such as methanol, ethanol and the like) and ethers such as dioxane.

Step 2

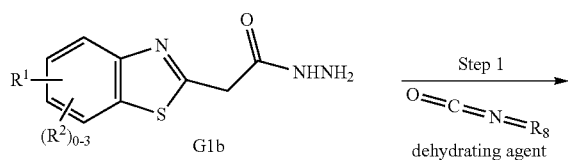
Step 2 describes the preparation of a compound of Formula (I) from a compound of Formula (G3b) and is analogous to Step 3 in Scheme 1.

Scheme 4 $R^4 =$ 

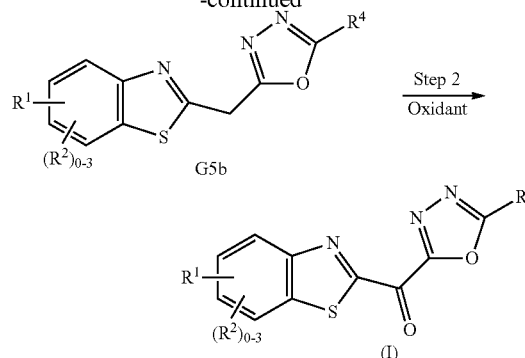
R is haloalkyl

Step 1

Step 1 describes the preparation of compounds of Formula (I) by reacting a compound of Formula (G4a) with an alkylating agent in the presence of base preferably metal hydrides (such as sodium hydride and the like). Preferred solvents are polar aprotic solvents (such as N,N-dimethylformamide, THF and the like).

Scheme 5**34**

-continued


 $R^1 = \text{optionally substituted phenyl}$
 $R^4 = \text{NR}^5\text{R}^6$
Step 1

Step 1 describes the preparation of oxadiazoles of Formula (G5b) by reacting the hydrazide of Formula (G1b) with an isocyanate of formula $R_8\text{—NCO}$ in the presence of a dehydrating agent. Preferred reagents for the dehydration are anhydrides (such as 1-propanephosphonic acid cyclic anhydride (T_3P) and the like). Preferred reaction solvents are ethers (such as dioxane, tetrahydrofuran and the like), esters (such as ethyl acetate and the like) and halogenated hydrocarbons (such as dichloromethane, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane and the like). Bases such as an organic amine (such as triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, DBU, 2,6-lutidine and the like) can be used.

Step 2

Step 2 describes the preparation of a compound of Formula (I) from a compound of Formula (G5b) and is analogous to Step 3 in Scheme 1.

General Methods

The following methods were used in the exemplified Examples, except where noted otherwise.

Products were analyzed by reverse phase analytical HPLC carried out on a Shimadzu Analytical HPLC system running Discovery VP software using Method A: PHENOMENEX® Luna C18 column (4.6×50 mm or 4.6×75 mm) eluted at 4 mL/min with a 2, 4 or 8 min gradient from 100% A to 100% B (A: 10% methanol, 89.9% water, 0.1% TFA; B: 10% water, 89.9% methanol, 0.1% TFA, UV 220 nm), or Method B: PHENOMENEX® Luna C18 column (4.6×50 mm) eluted at 4 mL/min with a 4 min gradient from 100% A to 100% B (A: 10% acetonitrile, 89.9% water, 0.1% TFA; B: 10% water, 89.9% acetonitrile, 0.1% TFA, UV 220 nm) or Method C: PHENOMENEX® Luna C18 column (4.6×50 mm or 4.6×75 mm) eluted at 4 mL/min with a 2, 4 or 8 min gradient from 100% A to 100% B (A: 10% methanol, 89.9% water, 0.1% H_3PO_4 ; B: 10% water, 89.9% methanol, 0.1% H_3PO_4 , UV 220 nm) or Method D: PHENOMENEX® Luna C18 column (4.6×50 mm or 4.6×75 mm) eluted at 4 mL/min with a 2, 4 or 8 min gradient from 100% A to 100% B (A: 10% methanol, 89.9% water, 0.1% NH_4OAc ; B: 10% water, 89.9% methanol, 0.1% NH_4OAc , UV 220 nm).

Purification of intermediates and final products was carried out via either normal or reverse phase chromatography. Normal phase chromatography was carried out using prepacked SiO_2 cartridges eluted with gradients of hexanes and ethyl acetate or methylene chloride and methanol. Reverse phase preparative HPLC was carried out using a Shimadzu Preparative HPLC system running Discovery VP software using Method A: YMC Sunfire 5 μm C18 30×100 mm column with a 10 min gradient at 40 mL/min from 100% A to 100% B (A:

35

10% methanol, 89.9% water, 0.1% TFA; B: 10% water, 89.9% methanol, 0.1% TFA, UV 220 nm), Method B: PHENOMENEX® Luna Axia 5 µm C18 30×75 mm column with a 10 min gradient at 40 mL/min from 100% A to 100% B (A: 10% acetonitrile, 89.9% water, 0.1% TFA; B: 10% water, 89.9% acetonitrile, 0.1% TFA, UV 220 nm), Method C: PHENOMENEX® Luna 5 µm C18 30×100 mm column with a 10 min gradient at 40 mL/min from 100% A to 100% B (A: 10% acetonitrile, 89.9% water, 0.1% TFA; B: 10% water, 89.9% acetonitrile, 0.1% TFA, UV 220 nm), or Method D: PHENOMENEX® Luna 5 µm C18 30×100 mm column with a 10 min gradient at 40 mL/min from 100% A to 100% B (A: 10% methanol, 89.9% water, 0.1% TFA; B: 10% water, 89.9% methanol, 0.1% TFA, UV 220 nm).

Alternatively, reverse phase preparative HPLC was carried out using a VARIAN® ProStar Preparative HPLC System running Star 6.2 Chromatography Workstation software using Method E: Dynamax 10 µm C18 41.4×250 mm column with a 30 min gradient at 30 mL/min from 10% B to 100% B (A 98% water, 2% acetonitrile, 0.05% TFA; B: 98% acetonitrile, 2% water, 0.05% TFA, UV 254 nm).

LCMS chromatograms were obtained on a Shimadzu HPLC system running Discovery VP software, coupled with a Waters ZQ mass spectrometer running MassLynx version 3.5 software and using the following respective methods. Unless specified otherwise, for each method, the LC column was maintained at room temperature and UV detection was set to 220 nm.

Method A: A linear gradient using solvent A (10% methanol, 90% water, 0.1% of TFA) and solvent B (90% methanol, 10% water, 0.1% of TFA); 0-100% of solvent B over 4 min and then 100% of solvent B over 1 min. Column: PHENOMENEX® Luna 5 µm C18 (4.5×50 mm). Flow rate was 4 mL/min.

Method B: A linear gradient using solvent A (10% methanol, 90% water, 0.1% of TFA) and solvent B (90% methanol, 10% water, 0.1% of TFA); 0-100% of solvent B over 2 min and then 100% of solvent B over 1 min. Column: PHENOMENEX® Luna 5 µm C18 (2.0×30 mm). Flow rate was 1 mL/min.

Method C: A linear gradient using solvent A (10% acetonitrile, 90% water, 10 mM NH₄OAc) and solvent B (90% acetonitrile, 10% water, 10 mM NH₄OAc); 0-100% of solvent B over 4 min and then 100% of solvent B over 1 min. Column: PHENOMENEX® Luna 5 µm C18 (4.5×50 mm). Flow rate was 4 mL/min.

Method D: A linear gradient using solvent A (10% acetonitrile, 90% water, 0.05% of TFA) and solvent B (90% acetonitrile, 10% water, 0.05% of TFA); 0-100% of solvent B over 2 min and then 100% of solvent B over 1 min. Column: Luna 5 µm C18 (4.5×30 mm). Flow rate was 1 mL/min.

Method E: A linear gradient using solvent A (10% MeOH, 90% water, 10 mM NH₄OAc) and solvent B (90% MeOH, 10% water, 10 mM NH₄OAc); 0-100% of solvent B over 4 min and then 100% of solvent B over 1 min. Column: PHENOMENEX® Luna 5 µm C18 (4.5×50 mm). Flow rate was 4 mL/min.

Method M: A linear gradient using of Solvent A (0.05% TFA, 100% water) and Solvent B (0.05% TFA, 100% ACN); 2 to 98% B over 1 min, with 0.5 min hold time at 98% B. Column: Waters BEH C18 (2.1×50 mm). Flow rate: 0.8 mL/min.

Method N: A linear gradient using solvent A (5% ACN, 95% water, 10 mM NH₄OAc) and solvent B (95% ACN, 5% water, 10 mM NH₄OAc); 0-100% of solvent B over 3 min and then 100% of solvent B over 1 min. Column: WATERS BEH C18 (2.1×50 mm). Flow rate: 1.1 mL/min.

36

Method O: A linear gradient using solvent A (5% ACN, 95% water, 0.05% of TFA) and solvent B (95% ACN, 5% water, 0.05% of TFA); 0-100% of solvent B over 3 min and then 100% of solvent B over 1 min. Column: WATERS BEH C18 (2.1×50 mm). Flow rate: 1.1 mL/min.

Method P: A linear gradient using solvent A (5% ACN, 95% water, 10 mM NH₄OAc) and solvent B (95% ACN, 5% water, 10 mM NH₄OAc); 0-100% of solvent B over 4 min and then 100% of solvent B over 1 min. Column: WATERS XBridge C18 (4.6×50 mm, 5 µm). Flow rate was 4 mL/min.

Preparative HPLC Methods Employed in the Purification of Products:

Method A: Linear gradient of 0 to 100% B over 10 min, with 5 min hold time at 100% B; Shimadzu LC-8A binary pumps

Waters ZQ mass spectrometer using Waters Masslynx 4.0 SP4 MS software

UV visualization at 220 nm

Column: Waters XBridge 19×150 mm 5 µm C18

Flow rate: 20 mL/min

Peak collection triggered by mass spectrometry

Solvent A: 0.1% TFA, 10% ACN, 90% water

Solvent B: 0.1% TFA, 90% ACN, 10% water

In addition, the following orthogonal HPLC conditions were used to check the purity of the compounds:

Method A: A linear gradient using solvent A (5% acetonitrile, 95% water, 0.05% TFA) and solvent B (95% acetonitrile, 5% water, 0.05% TFA); 10-100% of solvent B over 10 min and then 100% of solvent B over 5 min. Column: Sunfire C18 3.5 µm (4.6×150 mm). Flow rate was 2 mL/min. and UV detection was set to 220 nm. The LC column was maintained at room temperature.

Method B: A linear gradient using solvent A (5% acetonitrile, 95% water, 0.05% TFA) and solvent B (95% acetonitrile, 5% water, 0.05% TFA); 10-100% of solvent B over 10 min and then 100% of solvent B over 5 min. Column: Xbridge Phenyl 3.5 µm (4.6×150 mm). Flow rate was 2 mL/min. and UV detection was set to 220 nm. The LC column was maintained at room temperature.

NMR Employed in Characterization of Examples

¹H NMR spectra were obtained with Bruker or JEOL Fourier transform spectrometers operating at frequencies as follows: ¹H NMR: 400 MHz (Bruker or JEOL) or 500 MHz (JEOL). ¹³C NMR: 100 MHz (Bruker or JEOL). Spectra data are reported in the format: chemical shift (multiplicity, coupling constants, number of hydrogens). Chemical shifts are specified in ppm downfield of a tetramethylsilane internal standard (8 units, tetramethylsilane=0 ppm) and/or referenced to solvent peaks, which in ¹H NMR spectra appear at 2.49 ppm for CD₂HSOCD₃, 3.30 ppm for CD₂HOD, and 7.24 ppm for CHCl₃, and which in ¹³C NMR spectra appear at 39.7 ppm for CD₃SOCD₃, 49.0 ppm for CD₃OD, and 77.0 ppm for CDCl₃. All ¹³C NMR spectra were proton decoupled.

Biology

The endothelium occupies a pivotal position at the interface between the circulating humoral and cellular elements of the blood, and the solid tissues which constitute the various organs. In this unique position, endothelial cells regulate a large number of critical processes, including leukocyte adherence and transit through the blood vessel wall, local control of blood vessel tone, modulation of the immune response, the balance between thrombosis and thrombolysis, and new blood vessel development. Thus, endothelial cell dysfunction has been postulated as a central feature of vascular diseases such as hypertension and atherosclerosis. (WO 1999/032611 and references cited therein, e.g., Folkman, J. et al., *Science*, 235:442-447 (1987); Yanagisawa, M. et al., *Nature*,

332(6163):411-415 (1988); Folkman, J. et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 267(16):10931-10934 (1992); Janssens, S. P. et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 267(21):14519-14522 (1992); Lamas, S. et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 89(14):6348-6352 (1992); Luscher, T. F. et al., *Hypertension*, 19(2):117-130 (1992); Williams et al., *Am. Rev. Respir. Dis.*, 146:S45-S50 (1992); and Bevilacqua, M. P. et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, 91(2):379-387 (1993)).

Atherosclerosis and its associated coronary artery disease (CAD) is the leading cause of mortality in the industrialized world. Despite attempts to modify secondary risk factors (smoking, obesity, lack of exercise) and treatment of dyslipidemia with dietary modification and drug therapy, coronary heart disease (CHD) remains the most common cause of death in the U.S., where cardiovascular disease accounts for 44% of all deaths, with 53% of these associated with atherosclerotic coronary heart disease.

Risk for development of atherosclerosis has been shown to be strongly correlated with certain plasma lipid levels. While elevated low density lipoprotein-cholesterol (LDL-C) may be the most recognized form of dyslipidemia, it is by no means the only significant lipid associated contributor to CHD. Low high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C) is also a known risk factor for CHD (Gordon, D. J. et al., *Circulation*, 79(1):8-15 (1989)).

High LDL-C and triglyceride levels are positively correlated, while high levels of HDL-C are negatively correlated with the risk for developing cardiovascular diseases. Thus, dyslipidemia is not a unitary risk profile for CHD but may be comprised of one or more, preferably one to three, lipid aberrations.

At least 50% of the variation in HDL cholesterol levels is genetically determined. The phenotype of elevated HDL cholesterol is often dominantly inherited, but homozygous deficiency of HL or of the cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP), which result in elevated HDL cholesterol, are recessive conditions. Recently, several genetic variations in the human endothelial lipase gene have been identified, six of which potentially produce functional variants of the protein, and the frequencies of these variants were found to be associated with elevated levels of HDL cholesterol in human subjects (deLemos, A. S. et al., *Circulation*, 106(11):1321-1326 (2002)). Notably, the endothelial lipase-mediated binding and uptake of HDL particles and the selective uptake of HDL-derived cholesterol esters have been reported to be independent of its enzymatic lipolytic activity (Strauss, J. G. et al., *Biochem. J.*, 368:69-79 (2002)).

Because of the beneficial effects widely associated with elevated HDL levels, an agent which inhibits EL activity in humans, by virtue of its HDL increasing ability, are expected to be useful for the treatment, prevention, the arrestment and/or regression of atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular disorders etc., especially those (but not restricted thereto) which are characterized by one or more of the following factors: (a) high plasma triglyceride concentrations; high postprandial plasma triglyceride concentrations; (b) low HDL cholesterol concentration; (c) low apoA lipoprotein concentrations; (d) high LDL cholesterol concentrations; (e) small dense LDL cholesterol particles; and (f) high apoB lipoprotein concentrations.

The term "modulator" refers to a chemical compound with capacity to either enhance (e.g., "agonist" activity) or partially enhance (e.g., "partial agonist" activity) or inhibit (e.g., "antagonist" activity or "inverse agonist" activity) a functional property of biological activity or process (e.g., enzyme activity or receptor binding); such enhancement or inhibition may be contingent on the occurrence of a specific event, such

as activation of a signal transduction pathway, receptor internalization, and/or may be manifest only in particular cell types.

It is also desirable and preferable to find compounds with advantageous and improved characteristics compared with known anti-atherosclerosis agents, in one or more of the following categories that are given as examples, and are not intended to be limiting: (a) pharmacokinetic properties, including oral bioavailability, half life, and clearance; (b) pharmaceutical properties; (c) dosage requirements; (d) factors that decrease blood drug concentration peak-to-trough characteristics; (e) factors that increase the concentration of active drug at the receptor; (f) factors that decrease the liability for clinical drug-drug interactions; (g) factors that decrease the potential for adverse side-effects, including selectivity versus other biological targets; and (h) improved therapeutic index.

As used herein, the term "patient" encompasses all mammalian species.

As used herein, the term "subject" refers to any human or non-human organism that could potentially benefit from treatment with an anti-atherosclerosis agent, e.g., an endothelial lipase inhibitor. Exemplary subjects include human beings of any age with risk factors for atherosclerosis and its associated coronary artery disease. Common risk factors include, but are not limited to, age, sex, weight, and family history.

As used herein, "treating" or "treatment" cover the treatment of a disease-state in a mammal, particularly in a human, and include: (a) inhibiting the disease-state, i.e., arresting its development; and/or (b) relieving the disease-state, i.e., causing regression of the disease state.

As used herein, "prophylaxis" or "prevention" covers the preventive treatment of a subclinical disease-state in a mammal, particularly in a human, aimed at reducing the probability of the occurrence of a clinical disease-state. Patients are selected for preventative therapy based on factors that are known to increase risk of suffering a clinical disease state compared to the general population. "Prophylaxis" therapies can be divided into (a) primary prevention and (b) secondary prevention. Primary prevention is defined as treatment in a subject that has not yet presented with a clinical disease state, whereas secondary prevention is defined as preventing a second occurrence of the same or similar clinical disease state.

As used herein, "risk reduction" covers therapies that lower the incidence of development of a clinical disease state. As such, primary and secondary prevention therapies are examples of risk reduction.

"Therapeutically effective amount" is intended to include an amount of a compound of the present invention that is effective when administered alone or in combination to inhibit endothelial lipase and/or to prevent or treat the disorders listed herein. When applied to a combination, the term refers to combined amounts of the active ingredients that result in the preventive or therapeutic effect, whether administered in combination, serially, or simultaneously.

Biological Activity

Endothelial lipase activity was measured using a fluorescent substrate, A10070, (Invitrogen, CA) doped into an artificial vesicle containing DMPG (Avanti Polar Lipids) as the excipient. Vesicles were prepared by combining 285 μ L of 1 mM DMPG in a 1:1 mixture of MeOH and CHCl_3 with 15 μ L of 1 mM A10070 in a 1:1 mixture of MeOH and CHCl_3 . The mixture was dried under nitrogen and resuspended in 150 μ L of 50 mM HEPES pH 8.0 buffer containing 100 mM NaCl and 0.2 mM EDTA. The sample was allowed to sit at rt for 15 min and then was sonicated 3 \times 4 mins on ice with a Branson

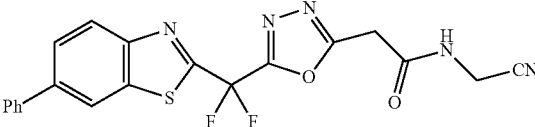
Sonicator using duty cycle 1. This preparation provides vesicles with a mole fraction of 0.05 for the FRET substrate.

The enzymatic assay was measured using white, opaque 96-well half area plates. Each well contained 60 μ L of assay buffer (50 mM HEPES pH 8.0, 50 mM NaCl and 1 mM CaCl_2) and 2 μ L of a DMSO solution containing compound of interest. Conditioned media obtained from HT-1080 cells, which were transformed by RAGE technology (Athersys) to overexpress endogenous EL, was added and the reaction was allowed to incubate for 20 min at 37° C. with gentle agitation. The reaction was started by the addition of 20 μ L of a 1:4 dilution of vesicles. The final total reaction volume was 100 μ L. The reaction rates were measured on a Gemini plate reader with an excitation wavelength of 488 nm and an emission of 530 nm. Readings were taken every 20 seconds for 10 min with agitation between each reading. The slope of the linear portion of the readout was used to calculate the rate of the reaction.

Comparator Compounds

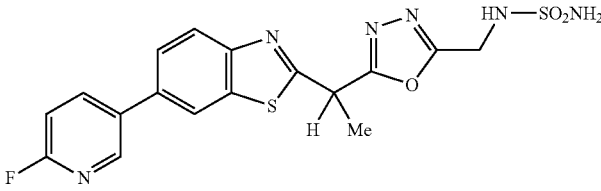
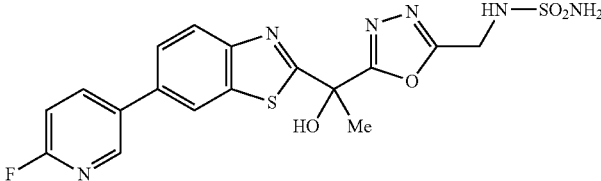
The following comparator compound and the preparation is disclosed in WO 2011/074560. The EL IC_{50} value is reported in WO 2011/074560.

Suggested Comparators:

Example No. in WO 2011/074560	Structure	EL IC_{50} (nM)
I-3-21		250 reported in WO 2011/074560

The following reference compounds and their preparations are described below. The EL IC_{50} values were measured using the EL assay described above.

Suggested Comparators:

Reference	Structure	EL IC_{50} (nM)
Reference 1		6518
Reference 2		14880

The exemplified compounds, Examples 1-91, disclosed in the present invention were tested in the EL assay described above. Surprisingly, Examples 1-91 were found having a range of EL IC_{50} values of ≤ 1 μ M (1000 nM), as shown below.

Accordingly, the compounds of the present invention can be administered to mammals, preferably humans, for the treatment of a variety of conditions and disorders, including, but not limited to, atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease,

coronary artery disease, coronary vascular disease, cerebrovascular disorders, Alzheimer's disease, venous thrombosis, peripheral vascular disease, dyslipidemia, hyperbetalipoproteinemia, hypoalphalipoproteinemia, hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, familial-hypercholesterolemia, cardiovascular disorders, angina, ischemia, cardiac ischemia, stroke, myocardial infarction, reperfusion injury, angioplastic restenosis, hypertension, vascular complications of diabetes, obesity or endotoxemia.

IV. Pharmaceutical Compositions, Formulations and Combinations

The compounds of this invention can be administered for any of the uses described herein by any suitable means, for example, orally, such as tablets, capsules (each of which includes sustained release or timed release formulations), pills, powders, granules, elixirs, tinctures, suspensions, syrups, and emulsions; sublingually; buccally; parenterally, such as by subcutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular, or intrasternal injection, or infusion techniques (e.g., as sterile injectable aqueous or non-aqueous solutions or suspensions); nasally,

including administration to the nasal membranes, such as by inhalation spray; topically, such as in the form of a cream or ointment; or rectally such as in the form of suppositories. They can be administered alone, but generally will be admin-

istered with a pharmaceutical carrier selected on the basis of the chosen route of administration and standard pharmaceutical practice.

The term "pharmaceutical composition" means a composition comprising a compound of the invention in combination with at least one additional pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. A "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" refers to media generally accepted in the art for the delivery of bio-

logically active agents to animals, in particular, mammals, including, i.e., adjuvant, excipient or vehicle, such as diluents, preserving agents, fillers, flow regulating agents, disintegrating agents, wetting agents, emulsifying agents, suspending agents, sweetening agents, flavoring agents, perfuming agents, anti-bacterial agents, anti-fungal agents, lubricating agents and dispensing agents, depending on the nature of the mode of administration and dosage forms. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are formulated according to a number of factors well within the purview of those of ordinary skill in the art. These include, without limitation: the type and nature of the active agent being formulated; the subject to which the agent-containing composition is to be administered; the intended route of administration of the composition; and the therapeutic indication being targeted. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include both aqueous and non-aqueous liquid media, as well as a variety of solid and semi-solid dosage forms. Such carriers can include a number of different ingredients and additives in addition to the active agent, such additional ingredients being included in the formulation for a variety of reasons, e.g., stabilization of the active agent, binders, etc., well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Descriptions of suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, and factors involved in their selection, are found in a variety of readily available sources such as, for example, *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 18th Edition (1990).

The dosage regimen for the compounds of the present invention will, of course, vary depending upon known factors, such as the pharmacodynamic characteristics of the particular agent and its mode and route of administration; the species, age, sex, health, medical condition, and weight of the recipient; the nature and extent of the symptoms; the kind of concurrent treatment; the frequency of treatment; the route of administration, the renal and hepatic function of the patient, and the effect desired.

By way of general guidance, the daily oral dosage of each active ingredient, when used for the indicated effects, will range between about 0.01 to about 5000 mg per day, preferably between about 0.1 to about 1000 mg per day, and most preferably between about 0.1 to about 250 mg per day. Intravenously, the most preferred doses will range from about 0.01 to about 10 mg/kg/minute during a constant rate infusion. Compounds of this invention may be administered in a single daily dose, or the total daily dosage may be administered in divided doses of two, three, or four times daily.

The compounds are typically administered in admixture with suitable pharmaceutical diluents, excipients, or carriers (collectively referred to herein as pharmaceutical carriers) suitably selected with respect to the intended form of administration, e.g., oral tablets, capsules, elixirs, and syrups, and consistent with conventional pharmaceutical practices.

Dosage forms (pharmaceutical compositions) suitable for administration may contain from about 1 milligram to about 2000 milligrams of active ingredient per dosage unit. In these pharmaceutical compositions the active ingredient will ordinarily be present in an amount of about 0.1-95% by weight based on the total weight of the composition.

A typical capsule for oral administration contains at least one of the compounds of the present invention (250 mg), lactose (75 mg), and magnesium stearate (15 mg). The mixture is passed through a 60 mesh sieve and packed into a No. 1 gelatin capsule.

A typical injectable preparation is produced by aseptically placing at least one of the compounds of the present invention (250 mg) into a vial, aseptically freeze-drying and sealing.

For use, the contents of the vial are mixed with 2 mL of physiological saline, to produce an injectable preparation.

The present invention includes within its scope pharmaceutical compositions comprising, as an active ingredient, a therapeutically effective amount of at least one of the compounds of the present invention, alone or in combination with a pharmaceutical carrier. Optionally, compounds of the present invention can be used alone, in combination with other compounds of the invention, or in combination with one or more, preferably one to three, other therapeutic agent(s), e.g., HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors or other pharmaceutically active material.

The compounds of the present invention may be employed in combination with other EL inhibitors or one or more, preferably one to three, other suitable therapeutic agents useful in the treatment of the aforementioned disorders including: anti-atherosclerotic agents, anti-dyslipidemic agents, anti-diabetic agents, anti-hyperglycemic agents, anti-hyperinsulinemic agents, anti-thrombotic agents, anti-retinopathic agents, anti-neuropathic agents, anti-nephropathic agents, anti-ischemic agents, anti-hypertensive agents, anti-obesity agents, anti-hyperlipidemic agents, anti-hypertriglyceridemic agents, anti-hypercholesterolemic agents, anti-restenotic agents, anti-pancreatic agents, lipid lowering agents, anorectic agents, memory enhancing agents, anti-dementia agents, cognition promoting agents, appetite suppressants, treatments for heart failure, treatments for peripheral arterial disease, treatment for malignant tumors, and anti-inflammatory agents.

The compounds of the present invention may be employed in combination with additional therapeutic agent(s) selected from one or more, preferably one to three, of the following therapeutic agents in treating atherosclerosis: anti-hyperlipidemic agents, plasma HDL-raising agents, anti-hypercholesterolemic agents, cholesterol biosynthesis inhibitors (such as HMG CoA reductase inhibitors), acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) inhibitors, LXR agonist, probucol, raloxifene, nicotinic acid, niacinamide, cholesterol absorption inhibitors, bile acid sequestrants (such as anion exchange resins, or quaternary amines (e.g., cholestyramine or colestipol)), low density lipoprotein receptor inducers, clofibrate, fenofibrate, benzofibrate, ciprofibrate, gemfibrozil, vitamin B₆, vitamin B₁₂, anti-oxidant vitamins, β -blockers, anti-diabetes agents, angiotensin II antagonists, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, platelet aggregation inhibitors, fibrinogen receptor antagonists, aspirin or fibrin acid derivatives.

The compounds of the present invention may be employed in combination with additional therapeutic agent(s) selected from one or more, preferably one to three, of the following therapeutic agents in treating cholesterol biosynthesis inhibitor, particularly an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor. Examples of suitable HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors include, but are not limited to, lovastatin, simvastatin, pravastatin, fluvastatin, atorvastatin, and rivastatin.

The term HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is intended to include all pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, free acid and lactone forms of compounds which have HMG-CoA reductase inhibitory activity and, therefore, the use of such salts, esters, free acids and lactone forms is included within the scope of this invention. Compounds which have inhibitory activity for HMG-CoA reductase can be readily identified using assays well-known in the art.

The compounds of the invention may be used in combination with one or more, preferably one to three, of the following anti-diabetic agents depending on the desired target therapy. Studies indicate that diabetes and hyperlipidemia

modulation can be further improved by the addition of a second agent to the therapeutic regimen. Examples of anti-diabetic agents include, but are not limited to, sulfonylureas (such as chlorpropamide, tolbutamide, acetohexamide, tolazamide, glyburide, gliclazide, glynase, glimepiride, and glipizide), biguanides (such as metformin), thiazolidinediones (such as ciglitazone, pioglitazone, troglitazone, and rosiglitazone), and related insulin sensitizers, such as selective and non-selective activators of PPAR α , PPAR β and PPAR γ ; dehydroepiandrosterone (also referred to as DHEA or its conjugated sulphate ester, DHEA-SO $_4$); anti-glucocorticoids; TNF α inhibitors; α -glucosidase inhibitors (such as acarbose, miglitol, and voglibose), pramlintide (a synthetic analog of the human hormone amylin), other insulin secretagogues (such as repaglinide, gliquidone, and nateglinide), insulin, as well as the therapeutic agents discussed above for treating atherosclerosis.

The compounds of the invention may be used in combination with one or more, preferably one to three, of the following anti-obesity agents selected from phenylpropanolamine, phentermine, diethylpropion, mazindol, fenfluramine, dexfenfluramine, phentiramine, β_3 -adrenoreceptor agonist agents; sibutramine, gastrointestinal lipase inhibitors (such as orlistat), and leptins. Other agents used in treating obesity or obesity-related disorders include neuropeptide Y, enterostatin, cholecystokinin, bombesin, amylin, histamine H $_3$ receptors, dopamine D $_2$ receptor modulators, melanocyte stimulating hormone, corticotrophin releasing factor, galanin and gamma amino butyric acid (GABA).

The above other therapeutic agents, when employed in combination with the compounds of the present invention may be used, for example, in those amounts indicated in the *Physicians' Desk Reference*, as in the patents set out above, or as otherwise determined by one of ordinary skill in the art.

Particularly when provided as a single dosage unit, the potential exists for a chemical interaction between the combined active ingredients. For this reason, when the compound of the present invention and a second therapeutic agent are combined in a single dosage unit they are formulated such that although the active ingredients are combined in a single dosage unit, the physical contact between the active ingredients is minimized (that is, reduced). For example, one active ingredient may be enteric coated. By enteric coating one of the active ingredients, it is possible not only to minimize the contact between the combined active ingredients, but also, it is possible to control the release of one of these components in the gastrointestinal tract such that one of these components is not released in the stomach but rather is released in the intestines. One of the active ingredients may also be coated with a material that affects a sustained-release throughout the gastrointestinal tract and also serves to minimize physical contact between the combined active ingredients. Furthermore, the sustained-released component can be additionally enteric coated such that the release of this component occurs only in the intestine. Still another approach would involve the formulation of a combination product in which the one component is coated with a sustained and/or enteric release polymer, and the other component is also coated with a polymer such as a low viscosity grade of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC) or other appropriate materials as known in the art, in order to further separate the active components. The polymer coating serves to form an additional barrier to interaction with the other component.

These as well as other ways of minimizing contact between the components of combination products of the present invention, whether administered in a single dosage form or administered in separate forms but at the same time by the same

manner, will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, once armed with the present disclosure.

The compounds of the present invention can be administered alone or in combination with one or more, preferably one to three, additional therapeutic agents. By "administered in combination" or "combination therapy" it is meant that the compound of the present invention and one or more, preferably one to three, additional therapeutic agents are administered concurrently to the mammal being treated. When administered in combination, each component may be administered at the same time or sequentially in any order at different points in time. Thus, each component may be administered separately but sufficiently closely in time so as to provide the desired therapeutic effect.

The compounds of the present invention are also useful as standard or reference compounds, for example as a quality standard or control, in tests or assays involving the endothelial lipase. Such compounds may be provided in a commercial kit, for example, for use in pharmaceutical research involving endothelial lipase or HDL activity. For example, a compound of the present invention could be used as a reference in an assay to compare its known activity to a compound with an unknown activity. This would ensure the experimenter that the assay was being performed properly and provide a basis for comparison, especially if the test compound was a derivative of the reference compound. When developing new assays or protocols, compounds according to the present invention could be used to test their effectiveness. The compounds of the present invention may also be used in diagnostic assays involving endothelial lipase.

The present invention also encompasses an article of manufacture. As used herein, article of manufacture is intended to include, but not be limited to, kits and packages. The article of manufacture of the present invention, comprises: (a) a first container; (b) a pharmaceutical composition located within the first container, wherein the composition, comprises: a first therapeutic agent, comprising a compound of the present invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt form thereof; and, (c) a package insert stating that the pharmaceutical composition can be used for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of dyslipidemias and the sequelae thereof. In another embodiment, the package insert states that the pharmaceutical composition can be used in combination (as defined previously) with a second therapeutic agent for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of dyslipidemias and the sequelae thereof. The article of manufacture can further comprise: (d) a second container, wherein components (a) and (b) are located within the second container and component (c) is located within or outside of the second container. Located within the first and second containers means that the respective container holds the item within its boundaries.

The first container is a receptacle used to hold a pharmaceutical composition. This container can be for manufacturing, storing, shipping, and/or individual/bulk selling. First container is intended to cover a bottle, jar, vial, flask, syringe, tube (e.g., for a cream preparation), or any other container used to manufacture, hold, store, or distribute a pharmaceutical product.

The second container is one used to hold the first container and, optionally, the package insert. Examples of the second container include, but are not limited to, boxes (e.g., cardboard or plastic), crates, cartons, bags (e.g., paper or plastic bags), pouches, and sacks. The package insert can be physically attached to the outside of the first container via tape, glue, staple, or another method of attachment, or it can rest inside the second container without any physical means of attachment to the first container. Alternatively, the package

45

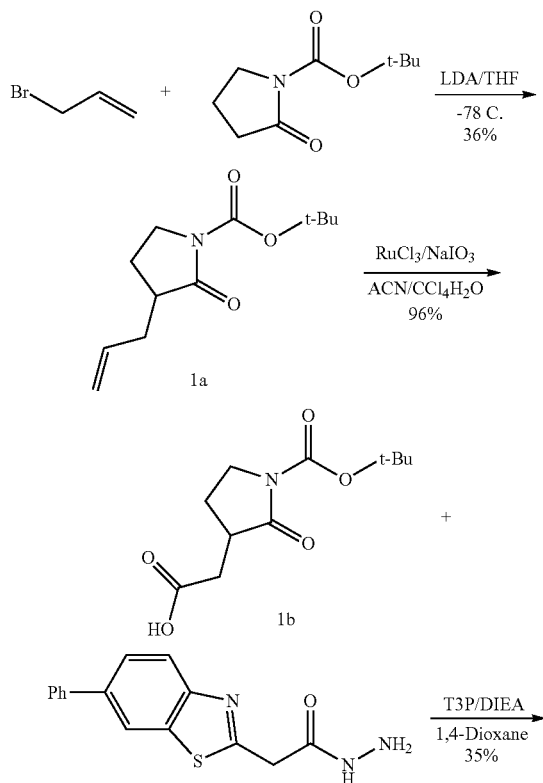
insert is located on the outside of the second container. When located on the outside of the second container, it is preferable that the package insert is physically attached via tape, glue, staple, or another method of attachment. Alternatively, it can be adjacent to or touching the outside of the second container without being physically attached.

The package insert is a label, tag, marker, etc. that recites information relating to the pharmaceutical composition located within the first container. The information recited will usually be determined by the regulatory agency governing the area in which the article of manufacture is to be sold (e.g., the United States Food and Drug Administration). Preferably, the package insert specifically recites the indications for which the pharmaceutical composition has been approved. The package insert may be made of any material on which a person can read information contained therein or thereon. Preferably, the package insert is a printable material (e.g., paper, plastic, cardboard, foil, adhesive-backed paper or plastic, etc.) on which the desired information has been formed (e.g., printed or applied).

Other features of the invention should become apparent in the course of the above descriptions of exemplary embodiments that are given for illustration of the invention and are not intended to be limiting thereof.

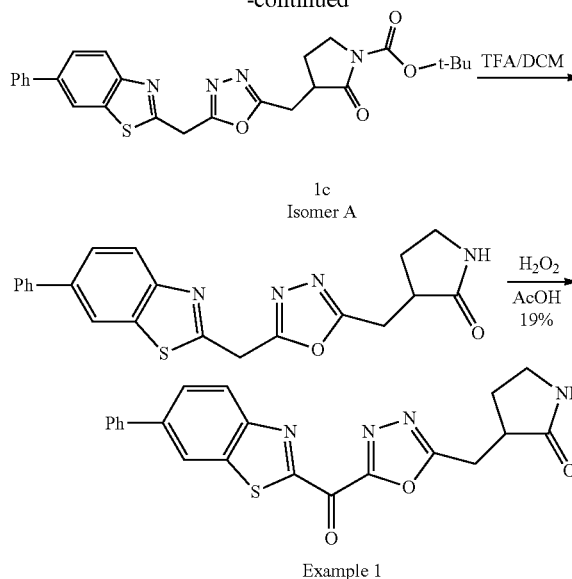
EXAMPLES

The following Examples have been prepared, isolated and characterized using the methods disclosed herein. The following examples demonstrate a partial scope of the invention and are not meant to be limiting of the scope of the invention.



46

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Compound 1a. tert-Butyl 3-allyl-2-oxopyrrolidine-1-carboxylate

To a stirred solution of tert-butyl 2-oxopyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (1.26 g, 6.80 mmol) at -78°C, was added lithium-diisopropyl amine (4.76 mL, 9.52 mmol) (2 M in heptane/THF/benzene) dropwise over 15 minutes. After 15 min, allyl bromide (1.18 mL, 13.6 mmol) was added and the reaction stirred at -78°C for 1 h then quenched with acetic acid (0.5 mL). The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with water, brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified on ISCO (0-100% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to afford Compound 1a (550 mg, 36%) as a clear oil. LCMS=1.95 min using analytical Method (B), 473.4 (2M+Na). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 5.89-5.69 (m, 1H), 5.18-5.00 (m, 2H), 3.76 (ddd, J=11.2, 8.5, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (ddd, J=10.8, 9.0, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.70-2.50 (m, 2H), 2.29-2.07 (m, 2H), 1.79-1.64 (m, 1H), 1.53 (s, 9H).

Compound 1b. 2-(1-(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)-2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)acetic acid

A vigorously stirred mixture of Compound 1a (540 mg, 2.4 mmol), tetrachloromethane (5 mL), acetonitrile (5.0 mL), sodium periodate (2.10 g, 9.83 mmol) and water (7 mL) at rt was treated with ruthenium (III) chloride (99 mg, 0.48 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at rt for 6 h, diluted with ethyl acetate and saturated sodium bicarbonate. The aqueous portion was separated, acidified with 5% potassium hydrogen phosphate, then extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford Compound 1b (0.56 g, 96%) as a white powder which was used as is in the next reaction without further purification. LCMS=1.31 min using analytical Method (B), 244.7 (M+H).

Compound 1c. tert-Butyl 2-oxo-3-((5-((6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (Isomer A)

2-(6-Phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)acetohydrazide (40 mg, 0.14 mmol) (described in WO 2011/074560) and Compound

47

1b were combined in 1,4-dioxane (2 mL). 1-Propanephosphonic acid cyclic anhydride (0.210 mL, 0.35 mmol) (50% in ethyl acetate) and diisopropyl ethylamine (0.062 mL, 0.35 mmol) were added and the mixture was heated at 70° C. for 1 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt and treated with 1-propanephosphonic acid cyclic anhydride (0.21 mL, 0.35 mmol) (50% in ethyl acetate) and diisopropyl ethylamine (0.062 mL, 0.35 mmol) then heated at 105° C. for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue purified by ISCO (0-100% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to afford racemic mixture. The enantiomers were separated on chiral prep HPLC, chiral OD column 10 micron 4.6×250, 30% Heptane/EtOH-MeOH (50/50) to afford Isomer A (RT=16.9 min, 25 mg, 35% yield) as Compound 1c LCMS=2.04 min using analytical Method (B), 491.1 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 7.99 (dd, J=5.0, 3.5 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (dd, J=8.7, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.58-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.40 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (s, 2H), 3.76 (d, J=1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.61-3.50 (m, 1H), 3.42 (dd, J=16.4, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.10-2.98 (m, 1H), 2.83 (dd, J=16.3, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 2.32 (br. s., 1H), 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.45 (s, 9H) and Isomer B (RT=20.4 min, 26 mg, 35% yield), LCMS=2.06 min using analytical Method (B), 491.1 (M+H).

Compound 1d. 3-((5-((6-Phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)pyrrolidin-2-one

To Compound 1c (Isomer A) (20 mg, 0.041 mmol) added dichloromethane (0.5 mL) and trifluoro acetic acid (0.5 mL) and the reaction mixture stirred at rt for 30 min. The reaction

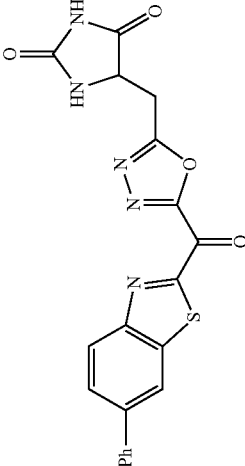
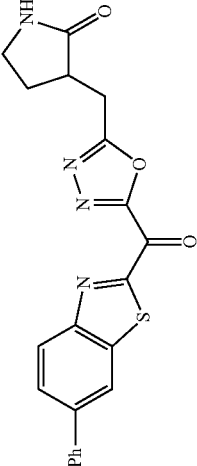
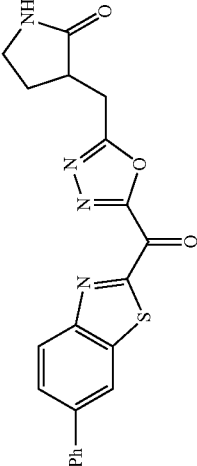
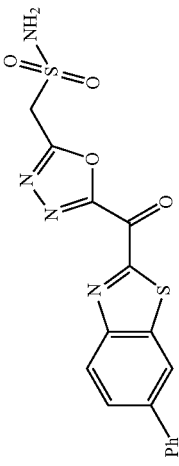
48

mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue dissolved in methanol then purified by reverse phase preparative HPLC (Method B) to afford Compound 1d (12 mg, 72%) as a white powder. LCMS=1.86 min using analytical Method (B), 391.1 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 8.11-8.01 (m, 1H), 7.73 (dd, J=8.7, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.67-7.61 (m, 2H), 7.48 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.43-7.36 (m, 1H), 5.72 (br. s., 1H), 4.74 (s, 2H), 3.38 (dd, J=8.5, 5.0 Hz, 2H), 2.99-2.87 (m, 2H), 2.57-2.45 (m, 1H), 2.04-1.92 (m, 1H).

Example 1

To a solution of Compound 1d (17 mg, 0.035 mmol) in acetic acid (0.75 mL) was added hydrogen peroxide (30% aq, 0.032 mL, 1.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 50° C. for 5 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt, quenched by the addition of solid sodium thiosulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by ISCO chromatography (24 g cartridge) eluting with 0 to 15% methanol/dichloromethane to give Example 1 (2.8 mg, 19%) as an orange solid. LCMS=1.91 min using analytical Method I, 405.1 (M+H). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃CN-d₃) δ 8.41 (dd, J=1.9, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 8.35-8.31 (m, 1H), 7.96 (dd, J=8.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.78-7.73 (m, 2H), 7.54-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.40 (m, 1H), 6.09 (br. s., 1H), 3.39 (dd, J=16.1, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (dd, J=4.7, 4.1 Hz, 2H), 3.09-3.02 (m, 1H), 2.96-2.88 (m, 1H), 2.41 (m, 1H). EL IC₅₀<10 nM.

Examples 2 to 22 were prepared using the general procedures described in Example 1 from commercially available carboxylic acids and 2-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)aceto-hydrazide (described in WO 2011/074560).

Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS RT (min) Method M+H	EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
2		5-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)imidazolidine-2,4-dione	(400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 10.78 (s, 1H), 8.60 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 8.36 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.80-7.72 (m, 2H), 7.52-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.36 (m, 1H), 4.66-4.25 (m, 1H).	1.9 B 418.0	<10
3		3-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)pyrrolidin-2-one	(500 MHz, CD ₃ CN-d ₃) δ 8.44 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 8.39-8.33 (m, 1H), 8.02-7.95 (m, 1H), 7.84-7.74 (m, 2H), 7.59-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.51-7.48 (m, 1H), 3.42 (dd, J = 16.2, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.34-3.27 (m, 2H), 3.14-3.06 (m, 1H), 2.99-2.90 (m, 1H), 2.45 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.00-1.96 (m, 1H)	1.91 I 405.1	<10
4		3-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)pyrrolidin-2-one (Racemate)	(400 MHz, CD ₃ CN-d ₃) δ 8.45 (dd, J = 1.9, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 8.40-8.36 (m, 1H), 8.01 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.82-7.79 (m, 2H), 7.58-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.45 (m, 1H), 6.13 (m, 1H), 3.44 (dd, J = 16.1, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.35-3.29 (m, 2H), 3.15-3.07 (m, 1H), 3.03-2.91 (m, 1H), 2.46 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.11-2.08 (m, 1H)	1.90 B 405.1	<10
5		5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanesulfonamide (Isomer B)	(500 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 8.68 (br s, 1H), 8.42 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.84 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (br s, 2H), 4.98 (br s, 2H)	1.91 B 424 (M + Na) ⁺	<10

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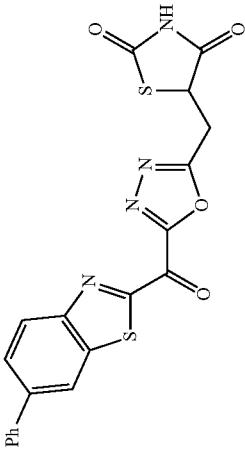
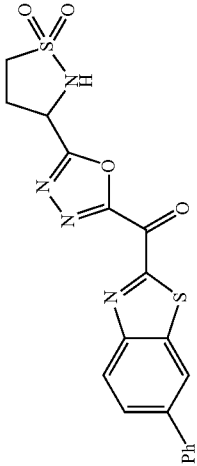
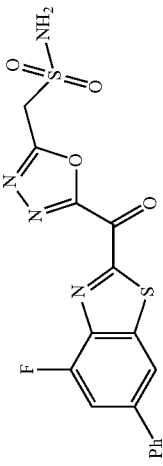
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Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS RT (min) Method	EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
6		methyl ((1R,4R)-4-(5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)cyclohexyl)carbamate	(500 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.44 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.80-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.51-7.37 (m, 2H), 4.69-4.52 (m, 1H), 3.70 (br s, 3H), 3.66-3.53 (m, 1H), 3.07 (s, 1H), 2.38-2.29 (m, 2H), 2.24 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 2H), 1.88 (d, J = 12.9 Hz, 2H), 1.35 (dd, J = 12.1, 3.0 Hz, 2H)	1.04 M 463.0	99
7		(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)(5-(1-(pyrimidin-2-yl)piperidin-4-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanone	(500 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.49 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 8.44 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.77-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.52 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.50-7.38 (m, 1H), 6.67 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 4.82-4.63 (m, 2H), 3.49 (m, 1H), 3.41 (ddd, J = 13.8, 11.1, 2.9 Hz, 2H), 2.34 (dd, J = 13.8, 3.6 Hz, 2H), 2.17-2.01 (m, 2H)	1.00 M 468.9	<10
8		(5-(2-(1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methanone	(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.34 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.67-7.56 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.31 (m, 3H), 6.92 (s, 2H), 3.49-3.32 (m, 4H)	1.62 B 402.0	11
9		(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)(5-(2-(5-phenyloxazol-2-yl)ethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanone	(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.45 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (dd, J = 8.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.75-7.68 (m, 2H), 7.66-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.57-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.38-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.26 (s, 1H), 3.72-3.60 (m, 2H), 3.58-3.48 (m, 2H)	2.16 B 479.0	<10

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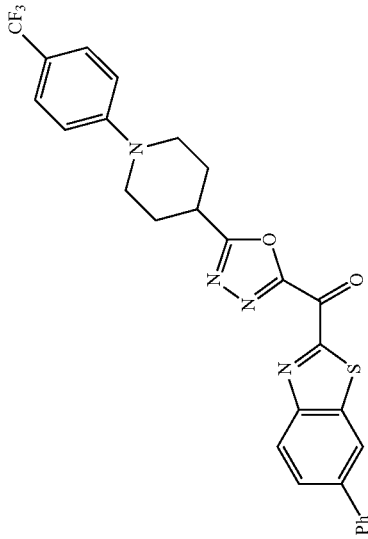
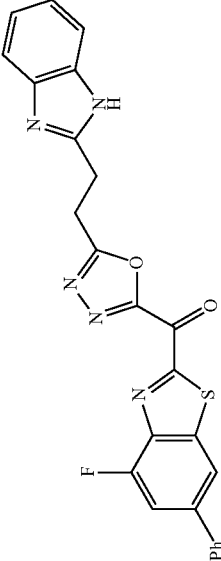
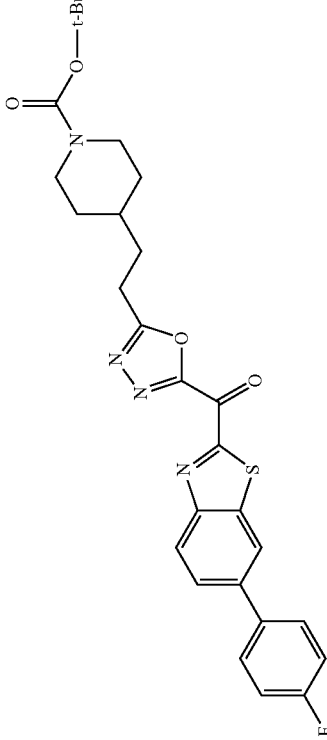
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Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS RT (min) Method M + H	EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
10		5-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methylthiazolidine-2,4-dione	(400 MHz, CD ₃ CN-d ₃) δ 8.44 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.82-7.77 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.44 (m, 1H), 4.94 (dd, J = 8.0, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.91-3.68 (m, 2H)	1.89 min. I 469.2 (M + MeOH)	<10
11		(5-(1,1-dioxidoisothiazolidin-3-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methanone	(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.49-8.08 (m, 2H), 8.00-7.34 (m, 5H), 7.24 (d, J = 17.6 Hz, 1H), 5.46-4.68 (m, 2H), 3.71-2.60 (m, 3H)	1.8 (B) 427.0	<10
12		(5-(4-fluoro-6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanesulfonamide	(500 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 8.54 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (dd, J = 12.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.58-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.49 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (s, 2H)	1.82 B 419.	<10

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56

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Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS RT (min) Method	EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
13		(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)(5-(1-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanone	(500 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.36 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.21-8.11 (m, 1H), 7.82 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.50-7.40 (m, 4H), 7.40-7.32 (m, 1H), 6.93 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 3.81 (d, J = 13.2 Hz, 2H), 3.37-3.18 (m, 1H), 3.02 (t, J = 10.9 Hz, 2H), 2.27 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 2H), 2.19-2.00 (m, 2H)	1.22 O 535.0	<10
14		(5-(2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)ethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)(4-fluoro-6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methanone	(500 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.67-7.63 (m, 4H), 7.56 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 7.54-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.46 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.32 (m, 2H), 3.82 (br. s., 2H), 3.72-3.65 (m, 2H)	1.75 B 470	<10
15		tert-butyl 4-(2-(5-(6-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)piperidine-1-carboxylate	(500 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.50-8.38 (m, 1H), 8.19 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (dd, J = 8.8, 5.2 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 4.23-4.03 (m, 2H), 3.19-3.05 (m, 2H), 2.80-2.68 (m, 2H), 1.89 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.88-1.72 (m, 3H), 1.69-1.52 (m, 2H), 1.29-1.12 (m, 2H)	1.19 M 537.0	<10

57

58

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Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS RT (min) Method	EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
16		tert-butyl ((1r,4r)-4-(5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)cyclohexyl)carbamate	(500 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.44 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.75-7.67 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.43 (m, 1H), 3.11-3.02 (m, 1H), 2.35-2.29 (m, 2H), 2.23 (d, J = 10.7 Hz, 2H), 1.86 (qd, J = 13.0, 3.2 Hz, 2H), 1.47 (s, 9H), 1.38-1.25 (m, 3H)	1.11 M 505.1	31
17		(5-(1-(4-fluorobenzyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methanone	(500 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.43 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (br s., 1H), 7.99-7.87 (m, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.61-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.45 (dd, J = 8.5, 5.0 Hz, 3H), 7.14 (br s., 2H), 4.32-4.13 (m, 2H), 3.86-3.65 (m, 1H), 3.63-3.50 (m, 1H), 3.21-3.05 (m, 1H), 2.90-2.62 (m, 2H), 2.58-2.32 (m, 3H)	0.90 M 499.0	<10
18		tert-butyl 4-(5-(6-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate	(500 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.44 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.75-7.61 (m, 2H), 7.21 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 4.29-4.00 (m, 2H), 3.42-3.20 (m, 1H), 3.15-2.92 (m, 2H), 2.28-2.08 (m, 2H), 1.97 (br s., 2H), 1.50 (s, 9H)	1.15 M 509.0	<10

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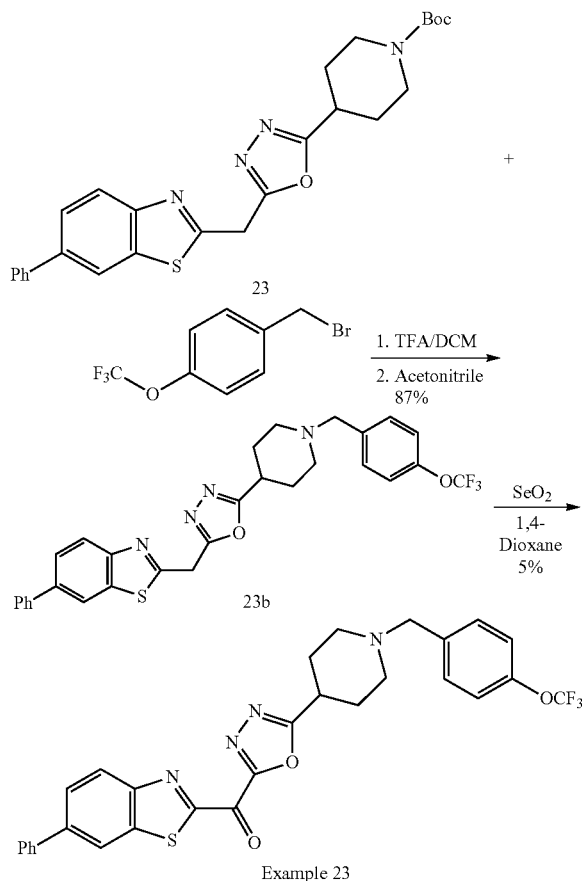
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Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS RT (min) Method M + H	EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
19		(5-(2-(1-(cyclopropylmethyl)piperidin-4-yl)ethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methanone	(500 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.45 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.74-7.68 (m, 2H), 7.57-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.53-7.36 (m, 3H), 3.91-3.69 (m, 2H), 3.13 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 2.91 (br s, 2H), 2.74-2.55 (m, 2H), 1.98 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 1.96-1.79 (m, 3H), 1.71 (br s, 1H), 1.16-0.99 (m, 1H), 0.85-0.72 (m, 2H), 0.37 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H)	0.89 M 473.0	13
20		tert-butyl 4-(5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate	(500 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.44 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.23 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.72-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.40 (m, 1H), 4.16 (br s, 2H), 3.35-3.18 (m, 1H), 3.01 (t, J = 11.6 Hz, 2H), 2.17 (d, J = 10.7 Hz, 2H), 2.05-1.83 (m, 2H), 1.52-1.42 (m, 9H)	1.16 O 491.0	<10
21		tert-butyl ((1R)-1-(5-((6-phenyl)-1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl carbamate	(500 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.46 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 7.91 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.76-7.69 (m, 2H), 7.58-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.42 (m, 1H), 5.36-5.26 (m, 1H), 5.23 (br s, 1H), 1.72 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.55-1.42 (m, 9H)	2.18 Q 449.0	<10
22		tert-butyl ((1S)-1-(5-((6-phenyl)-1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl carbamate	(500 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.46 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.30-8.19 (m, 1H), 7.92 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.59-7.51 (m, 2H), 7.51-7.40 (m, 1H), 5.24 (br s, 2H), 1.72 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.50 (s, 9H)	2.168 Q 448.9	66

61

Example 23

(6-Phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)(5-(1-(4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanone



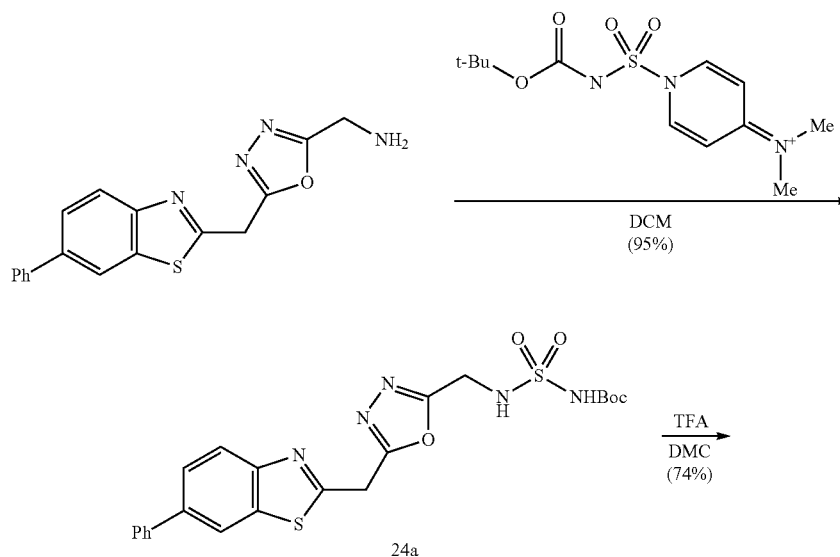
62

Compound 23b. 2-((6-Phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-5-(1-(4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzyl)piperidin-4-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole

To Compound 23a (100 mg, 0.21 mmol) (prepared in the same manner as described for Compound 1c) was added TFA (0.2 mL) and dichloromethane (1 mL), and the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for 1.5 h and concentrated under reduced pressure. The reaction mixture was dissolved in acetonitrile (1 mL) and treated with 1-(bromomethyl)-4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzene (53.5 mg, 0.21 mmol) and potassium carbonate (58 mg, 0.42 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 4 h, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by ISCO chromatography (40 g silica gel column using methanol/dichloromethane, 0-5% over 15 min, flow rate 40 mL/min) to give Compound 23b (100 mg, 87% yield). LCMS=0.93 min using analytical method (M), 551.0 (M+H). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 8.17-7.94 (m, 2H), 7.80-7.72 (m, 1H), 7.69-7.62 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.34 (m, 3H), 7.18 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.75 (s, 2H), 3.53 (br. s., 2H), 2.94 (m, 3H), 2.26-1.89 (m, 6H).

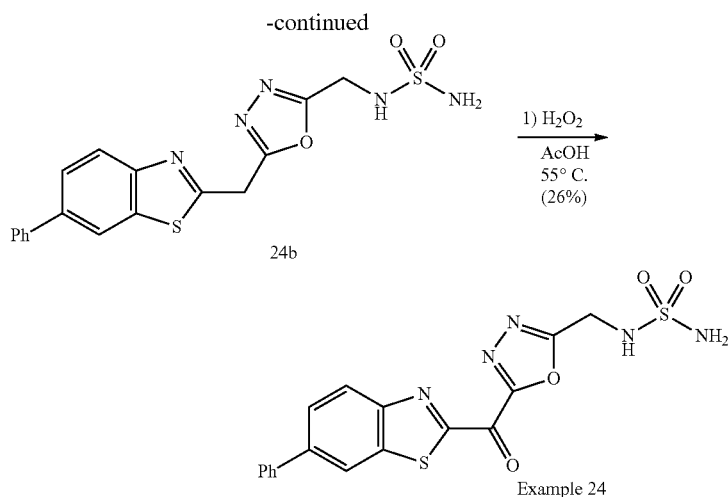
Example 23

A mixture of Compound 23b (101 mg, 0.18 mmol) and selenium dioxide (102 mg, 0.92 mmol) in dioxane (5 mL) were stirred at rt for 5 h then diluted with DCM, and the organic solution washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by Prep-HPLC (PHENOMENEX® Luna C18 Axia Pa 30×250 mm, 10-100% MeOH (90% in H₂O, 0.1% TFA) using a gradient over 25 min with flow rate 30 mL/min and UV detection at 220 nm) to afford Example 23 (5 mg, 5%) as a yellow solid. LCMS=0.94 min using analytical method (M), 565.0 (M+H). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 8.23 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (s, 1H), 7.71 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.57-7.42 (m, J=7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.38-7.28 (m, 4H), 7.28-7.21 (m, 1H), 7.16-7.08 (m, 2H), 4.02 (br. s., 2H), 3.51 (br. s., 1H), 3.38 (br. s., 1H), 2.95 (br. s., 2H), 2.48 (br. s., 2H), 2.36-2.16 (m, 3H). EL IC₅₀<10 nM.



63

64



Compound 24a. tert-Butyl N-((5-((6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)sulfamoyl carbamate

To a solution of (5-((6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanamine (788 mg, 2.44 mmol) (described in WO 2011/074560) in dichloromethane (10 mL) was added N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-N-[4-(dimethylazanumylidene)-1,4-dihydropyridin-1-ylsulfonyl]azanide (737 mg, 2.44 mmol), Winum, J.-Y. et al., Org. Lett., 3(14): 2241-2243 (2001), and the reaction mixture stirred for 3 days. The reaction mixture was diluted with sat'd NH_4Cl and the solution extracted with EtOAc (3 \times). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried (Na_2SO_4) filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified on silica gel eluting with 10-100% EtOAc/DCM to give Compound 24a (1.2 g, 95% yield) as a brown oil. LCMS=0.99 min using analytical method (B), 502.0 (M+H). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.07 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 7.74 (dd, J=8.4, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.68-7.61 (m, 2H), 7.49 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.44-7.36 (m, 1H), 6.96 (br. s., 1H), 5.26 (br. s., 2H), 4.79 (s, 2H), 4.63 (s, 2H), 1.37 (s, 9H).

Compound 24b. N-([5-(6-Phenyl-1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)methyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)sulfuric diamide

To a solution of Compound 24a (1.16 g, 2.30 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was added TFA (5 mL) and the reaction mix-

ture stirred for 0.5 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure then azeotroped from toluene (2 \times). The crude residue was diluted with 1.5M K_3PO_4 then the aqueous layer extracted with DCM (3 \times). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified on silica gel eluting with 0-15% MeOH/DCM to give Compound 24b (68 mg, 74% yield) as a pale brown solid. LCMS=1.71 min using analytical method (B), 402.0 (M+H). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 8.24 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (dd, J=8.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.73-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.47 (t, J=7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.41-7.32 (m, 1H), 4.47 (s, 2H).

Example 24

Example 24 was prepared as described in Example 1 from Compound 24b to afford Example 24 (21 mg, 18%) as a yellow solid. LCMS=1.81 min using analytical method (I), 448.0 (M+MeOH). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 8.71-8.65 (m, 1H), 8.42 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (dd, J=8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.89-7.82 (m, 2H), 7.63 (t, J=6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.51-7.43 (m, 1H), 6.83 (s, 2H), 4.54 (d, J=6.0 Hz, 2H). EL IC_{50} <10 nM.

Examples 25 to 30 were prepared using procedures described in Example 24.

65

Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS		EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
				RT (min)	Method	
25		N-((1R)-1-(5-((6-phenyl)-1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)sulfamide	(500 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.33 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.48-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.37 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.18 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 5.13-4.98 (m, 2H), 1.74 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H)	1.86 Q		86

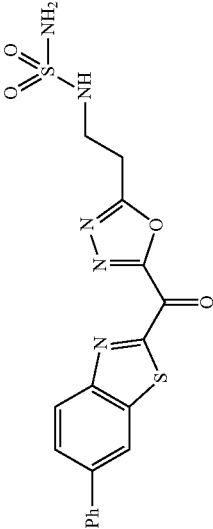
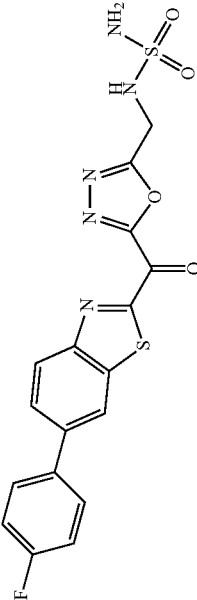
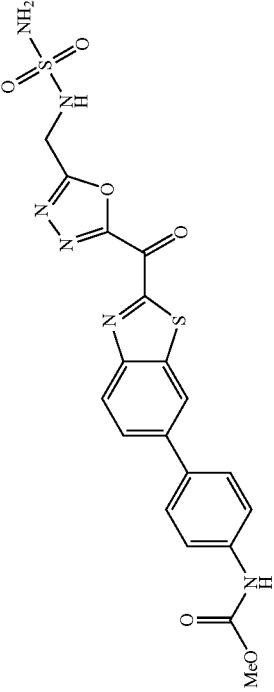
26		N-((1S)-1-(5-((6-phenyl)-1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)sulfamide	(500 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 8.60 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.34 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.81-7.74 (m, 2H), 7.67 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.52-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.40 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (s, 2H), 4.84 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 1.54 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H)	1.87 Q		240
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66

27		N-methyl-N-((5-((6-phenyl)-1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)sulfamide	(500 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 8.68 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.42 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.91-7.78 (m, 2H), 7.56 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (s, 2H), 5.76 (s, 1H), 4.64 (s, 2H), 2.84 (s, 3H)	0.92 O		23
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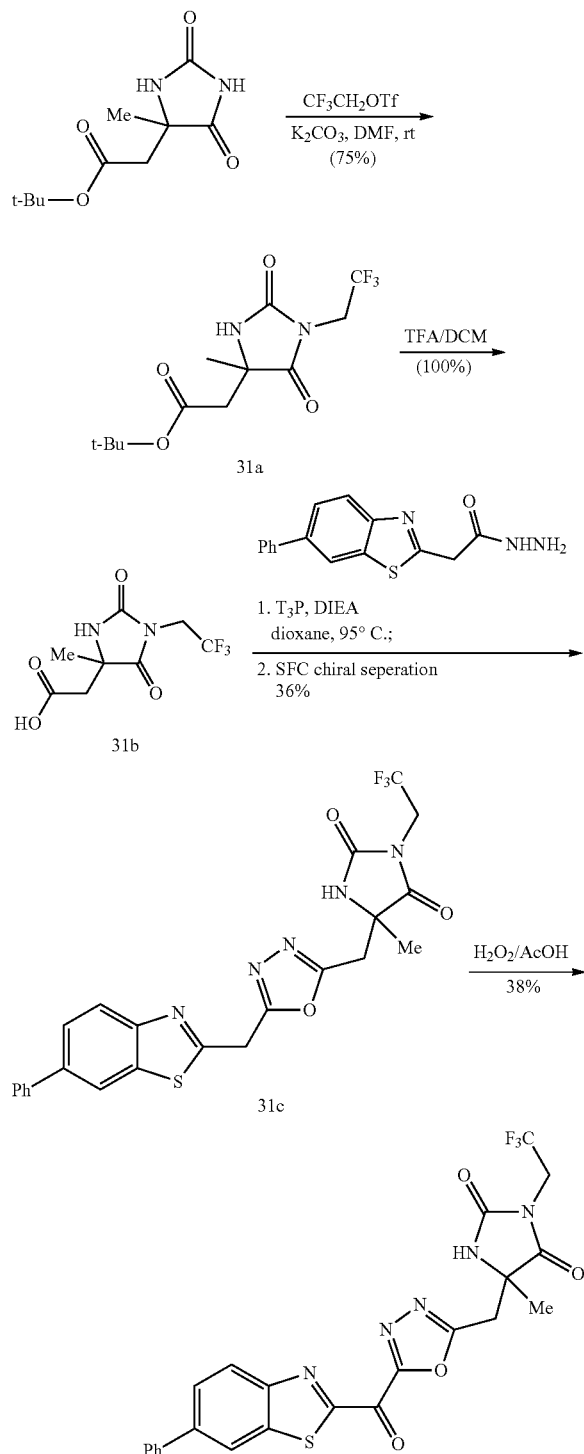
Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS RT (min) Method	EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
28		N-(2-(5-((6-phenyl-1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl)sulfamide	(400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 8.68 (s, 1H), 8.43 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.10-8.01 (m, 1H), 7.85 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (s, 2H), 3.42 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 3.34-3.22 (m, 9H)	1.76 min. (B) 462 (M + MeOH + H)	36
29		N-((5-((6-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)sulfamide	(400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 8.66 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (dd, J = 8.8, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (m, 1H), 7.39 (t, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (s, 2H), 4.54 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H)	1.88 I 434.1	<10
30		methyl (4-(2-(5-((sulfamoylamino)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-carbonyl)benzo[d]thiazol-6-yl)phenyl)carbamate	(500 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 9.86 (s, 1H), 8.62 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.67-7.61 (m, 2H), 6.84 (s, 2H), 4.53 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.75-3.65 (m, 3H)	0.76 M 488.7	<10

68

69

Example 31

5-Methyl-5-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)imidazolidine-2,4-dione



Example 31

70

Compound 31a. tert-Butyl 2-(4-methyl-2,5-dioxo-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)imidazolidin-4-yl)acetate

To a suspension of tert-butyl 2-(4-methyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-4-yl)acetate (100 mg, 0.44 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was added potassium carbonate (121 mg, 0.88 mmol) and 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (112 mg, 0.48 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 14 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL), and the solution washed with brine. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give the crude residue as a colorless oil. The crude residue was dissolved in DCM/hexane, charged to a 12 g silica gel cartridge which was eluted with a 15 min gradient from 0-100% EtOAc/hexane, followed by 10% MeOH/DCM over 10 min to give Compound 31a (102 mg, 75% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 6.12 (br. s., 1H), 4.14 (q, J=8.5 Hz, 2H), 2.78-2.62 (m, 2H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 1.45 (s, 9H).

Compound 31b. 2-(4-Methyl-2,5-dioxo-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)imidazolidin-4-yl)acetic acid

To a solution of Compound 31a (100 mg, 0.32 mmol) in DCM (1 mL) was added TFA (1 mL, 10 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 45 min. The reaction mixture was concentrated, azeotroped with toluene then DCM was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was dried over high vacuum to give compound 31b (89 mg, 100% yield). LCMS=0.9 min using analytical method (B), 255.1 (M+H).

Compound 31c. 5-Methyl-5-((5-((6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)imidazolidine-2,4-dione (Isomer A)

To a solution of Compound 31b (613 mg, 2.22 mmol) in dioxane (10 mL) was added 2-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)acetohydrazide (723 mg, 2.22 mmol), (described in WO 2011/074560), 2,4,6-tripropyl-1,3,5,2,4,6-trioxatriphosphinane 2,4,6-trioxide (3.30 mL, 5.55 mmol) and DIPEA (1.0 mL, 5.55 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 90° C. for 3 h. 2,4,6-tripropyl-1,3,5,2,4,6-trioxatriphosphinane 2,4,6-trioxide (50% in EtOAc) (3.30 mL, 5.55 mmol) and DIPEA (1.0 mL, 5.55 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was heated at 90° C. for 14 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with DCM, and the solution washed with 1.5 M potassium phosphate solution and 1.0 M HCl and brine. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude residue. The crude residue was dissolved in DCM, loaded on CELITE, charged to a 80 g silica gel cartridge which was eluted with a 40 min gradient from 0-10% MeOH/DCM to give racemic 5-methyl-5-((5-((6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)imidazolidine-2,4-dione (943 mg, 1.88 mmol, 85% yield) as a brown solid. The enantiomers were separated by SFC separation (Berger Prep SFC; column: Lux Cellulose-4, 30x250 mm ID, 5 μm; Flow rate: 100 mL/min, 150 bar BP, 40° C.; Mobile Phase: 25% Isopropanol/75% CO₂; Wavelength: 220 nm) to afford Isomer A as Compound 31c (414 mg, 0.817 mmol, 36.8%). LCMS=2.0 min using analytical method (B), 502.1 (M+H). Analytical SFC RT=7.8 min (Instrument, Berger SFC; Column: Lux Cellulose-4, 4.6x250 mm ID, 5 μm; Flow rate: 3 mL/min, 150 bar BP, 35° C.; Mobile Phase: 20% Isopropanol/80% CO₂; 220 nm). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.69 (s, 1H), 8.43 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (dd, J=8.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.78-7.68 (m, 2H), 7.54-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.34 (m, 1H),

71

4.86 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 2H), 4.10 (q, J=9.2 Hz, 2H), 3.34 (t, J=15.6 Hz, 2H), 1.46 (s, 3H) and Isomer B (Rt=12.8 min, 45 mg, 13% yield), LCMS=1.77 min using analytical method (B), 440.9 (M+H).

Example 31

Example 31 was prepared from Compound 31c according to a similar procedure described for Example 1 to give

72

Example 31 (51 mg, 28%) as an orange crystalline solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.73 (s, 1H), 8.68 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.42 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (dd, J=8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.89-7.80 (m, 2H), 7.59-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.42 (m, 1H), 4.19 (qd, J=9.4, 3.6 Hz, 2H), 3.71-3.44 (m, 2H), 1.56 (s, 3H). EL IC₅₀<10 nM.

Example 32 to Example 41 were prepared as described in the general procedure given for Example 31.

Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS	
				RT	EL
				(min)	IC ₅₀
				Method	(nM)
				M + H	
32		5-methyl-5-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-imidazole-2,4-dione	(400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 10.78 (s, 1H), 8.60 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 8.36 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.82-7.74 (m, 2H), 7.52-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.36 (m, 1H), 4.54 (td, J = 6.0, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 3.50-3.36 (m, 2H)	0.9 M	<10
(Isomer A)				433.9	
33		5-methyl-5-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-imidazole-2,4-dione	(400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 10.64 (br. s., 1H), 8.66 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.42 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.9 Hz, 2H), 7.88-7.79 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.39 (m, 1H), 3.58-3.34 (m, 2H), 1.48 (s, 3H)	1.8 B	21
(Isomer B)				434.1	
34		5-methyl-5-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-imidazole-2,4-dione	(400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 10.64 (br. s., 1H), 8.66 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.42 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.9 Hz, 2H), 7.88-7.79 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.39 (m, 1H), 3.58-3.34 (m, 2H), 1.48 (s, 3H)	1.8 B	<10
(Racemate)				434.1	
35		5-((5-(6-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-5-methyl-imidazolidine-2,4-dione	(400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 10.83 (br. s., 1H), 8.65 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.42 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.15-7.98 (m, 2H), 7.95-7.84 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.34 (m, 2H), 3.58-3.36 (m, 2H), 1.48 (s, 3H)	1.8 B	<10
(Racemate)				452.1	

-continued

Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS RT (min) Method M + H	EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
36		5-((5-(6-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-5-methylimidazolidine-2,4-dione	(400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 10.83 (br. s., 1H), 8.65 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.42 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.15-7.98 (m, 2H), 7.95-7.84 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.34 (m, 2H), 3.58-3.36 (m, 2H), 1.48 (s, 3H)	1.8 B 452.1	<10
	(Isomer A)				
37		5-((5-(6-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-5-methylimidazolidine-2,4-dione	(400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 10.83 (br. s., 1H), 8.65 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.42 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.15-7.98 (m, 2H), 7.95-7.84 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.34 (m, 2H), 3.58-3.36 (m, 2H), 1.48 (s, 3H)	1.8 B 452.0	<10
	(Isomer B)				
38		5-methyl-5-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)imidazolidine-2,4-dione	(400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 8.71 (s, 1H), 8.66 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.88-7.78 (m, 2H), 7.59-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.40 (m, 1H), 4.17 (qd, J = 9.5, 3.5 Hz, 2H), 3.70-3.45 (m, 2H), 1.54 (s, 3H)	2.0 B 516.1	11
	(Racemate)				
39		3-isopropyl-5-methyl-5-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-imidazolidine-2,4-dione	(400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 8.65 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.40 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.30 (s, 1H), 8.03 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.87-7.72 (m, 2H), 7.63-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.41 (m, 1H), 4.11 (quin, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.58-3.36 (m, 2H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 1.29 (dd, J = 7.0, 2.5 Hz, 6H)	2.0 B 476.0	<10
40		5-methyl-5-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)imidazolidine-2,4-dione	(400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 8.71 (s, 1H), 8.66 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.88-7.78 (m, 2H), 7.59-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.40 (m, 1H), 4.17 (qd, J = 9.5, 3.5 Hz, 2H), 3.70-3.45 (m, 2H), 1.54 (s, 3H)	2.0 B 548.0 (M + MeOH + H)	<10
	(Isomer B)				

-continued

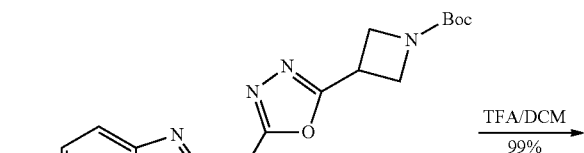
Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS RT (min) Method M + H	EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
41		3-phenyl-5-((5-((6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)-imidazole-2,4-dione	(400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 8.66 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.56 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.39 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.88-7.80 (m, 2H), 7.57-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.51-7.45 (m, 3H), 7.42-7.38 (m, 2H), 4.83 (td, J = 5.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H)	2.0 B 496.0	16

Example 42

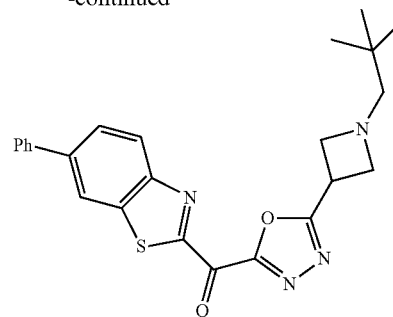
20

2-(1-Neopentylazetidin-3-yl)-5-((6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole

-continued



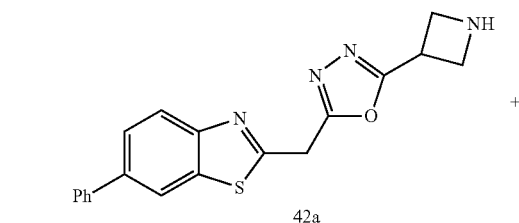
25



Example 42

30

35



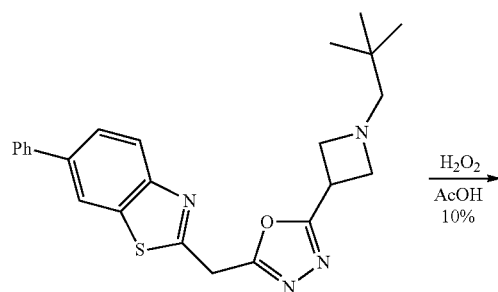
42a

Compound 42a. 2-(Azetidin-3-yl)-5-((6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole

To a solution of tert-butyl 3-(5-((6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)azetidine-1-carboxylate (150 mg, 0.33 mmol) (prepared as described in compound 1c) in CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) was added TFA (0.5 mL, 6.69 mmol). After 1 h, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a Compound 42a as brownish oil (115 mg, 99% yield), which was used directly in the next step without further purification. LCMS ESI 349.1 (M+MeOH+H), RT=1.68 min (Method B).

50

Compound 42b. 2-(1-Neopentylazetidin-3-yl)-5-((6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole



42b

Compound 42a (117 mg, 0.34 mmol), pivalaldehyde (57.8 mg, 0.67 mmol), sodium triacetoxyborohydride (27.4 mg, 0.13 mmol), and acetic acid (0.123 μL, 2.15 μmol) were stirred in dichloromethane (0.05 mL) at rt for 24 h. H₂O was added, followed by CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was separated, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by preparative HPLC (HPLC method D) to give Compound 42b (60 mg, 43% yield) as a tan film. LCMS ESI 419.1 (M+MeOH+H), RT=1.80 min (Method B). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD-d₄) δ 8.25 (d, J=1.65 Hz, 1H), 7.97-8.05 (m, 1H), 7.81 (dd, J=1.93, 8.53 Hz, 1H), 7.64-7.73 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.41 (m, 1H), 4.64-4.92 (m, 5H), 4.34-4.53 (m, 2H), 3.22-3.29 (m, 2H), 1.06 (s, 9H).

77

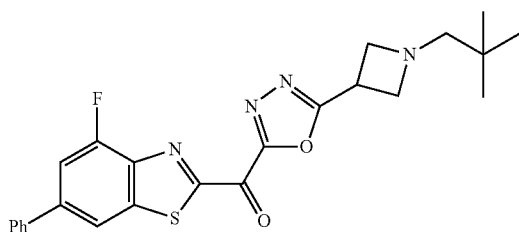
Example 42

Example 42 was prepared from Compound 42b according to a similar procedure described for Example 1 to give Example 42 (5.2 mg, 10%) as a brown film. LCMS ESI 465.2 (M+MeOH+H), RT=1.84 min (Method B). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN-d₃) δ 8.41 (d, J=1.1 Hz, 1H), 8.35 (m, 1H), 7.91-8.02 (m, 1H), 7.71-7.79 (m, 2H), 7.54-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.46 (m, 1H), 4.30-5.29 (m, 5H), 3.06-3.28 (m, 2H), 0.95-1.18 (m, 9H). EL IC₅₀ 20 nM.

The following compounds, Example 43 to Example 45 were prepared as described in the general procedure given for Example 42.

Example 43

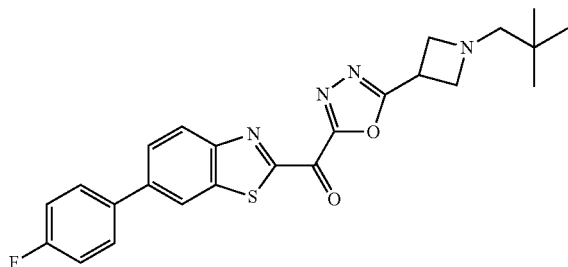
(4-Fluoro-6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)(5-(1-neopentylazetidin-3-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanone



LCMS ESI 483.1 (M+MeOH+H), RT=1.82 min (Method B). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 8.03 (d, J=1.65 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, J=7.15 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (dd, J=1.37, 11.27 Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.56 (m, 2H), 7.43-7.49 (m, 1H), 5.08 (t, J=9.07 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (t, J=8.52 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (m, 1H), 3.50 (s, 2H), 3.12-3.18 (m, 2H), 1.73 (br. s., 9H). EL IC₅₀ 18 nM.

Example 44

(6-(4-Fluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)(5-(1-neopentylazetidin-3-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanone



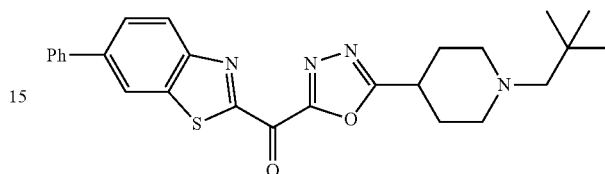
LCMS ESI 483.1 (M+MeOH+H), RT=1.81 min (Method B). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 8.43 (d, J=8.79 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, J=1.65 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (dd, J=1.65, 8.79 Hz, 1H),

78

7.50-7.75 (m, 2H), 7.04-7.35 (m, 2H), 5.12 (br. s., 1H), 4.46-4.88 (m, 1H), 4.37 (br. s., 1H), 2.83 (br. s., 4H), 1.12 (s, 9H). EL IC₅₀ 4.8 nM.

Example 45

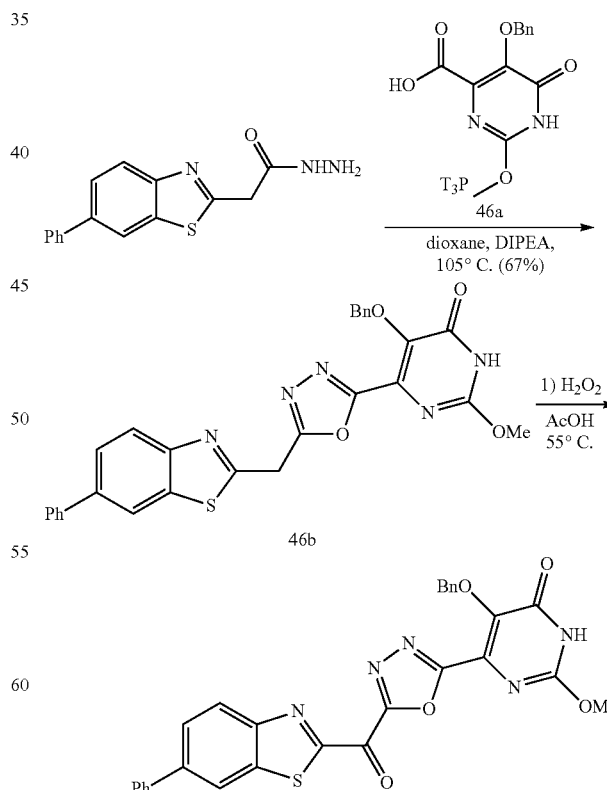
(5-(1-Neopentylpiperidin-4-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methanone



LCMS ESI 461.0 (M+H), RT=0.88 min (Method M). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.50 (s, 1H), 9.93 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 1H), 7.51-7.26 (m, 5H), 7.25-7.08 (m, J=8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.01-6.85 (m, 2H), 5.95 (br. s., 1H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 4.35 (br. s., 1H), 3.25-3.11 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.02 (m, 2H), 2.00-1.79 (m, 2H), 1.70-1.45 (m, 2H). EL IC₅₀ 14 nM.

Example 46

5-(Benzyloxy)-2-methoxy-6-(5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyrimidin-4(3H)-one



Example 46

79

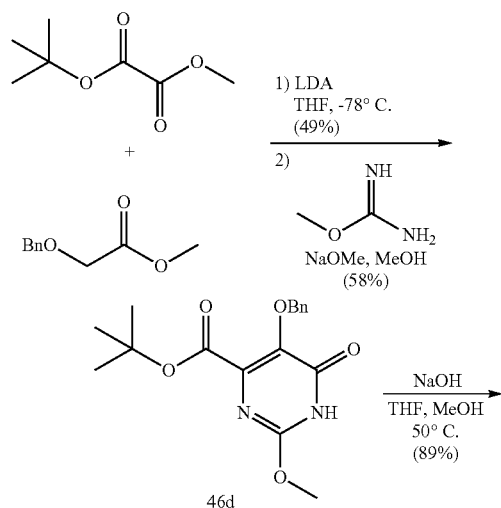
Compound 46b. 5-(Benzyloxy)-2-methoxy-6-(5-((6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

2-(6-Phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)acetohydrazide (100 mg, 0.353 mmol) (described in WO 2011/074560) and Compound 46a (97.0 mg, 0.353 mmol) were dissolved in dioxane (1.5 mL). DIPEA (0.062 mL, 0.35 mmol) was added. 1-Propanephosphonic acid cyclic anhydride (525 μ L, 0.88 mmol) (50% in ethyl acetate) was added and the reaction mixture was heated to 60° C. for 2 h. Additional 1-propanephosphonic acid cyclic anhydride (525 μ L, 0.88 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was heated at 105° C. for 16 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and dissolved in DCM and purified by ISCO flash chromatography (0-100% EtOAc/Hex, then 0-20% MeOH/DCM) to give Compound 46b (124 mg, 67% yield) as a dark brown solid. LCMS=1.09 min using analytical method (M), 538.0 (M+H). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 8.10-8.02 (m, 2H), 7.76-7.70 (m, 1H), 7.67-7.61 (m, 2H), 7.49 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.44-7.37 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.20 (m, 3H), 5.30 (s, 2H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 3.50 (s, 1H).

Example 46

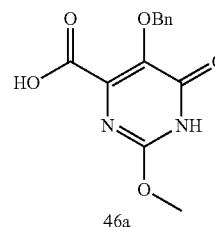
5-(Benzyloxy)-2-methoxy-6-(5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

To a solution of Compound 46b (20 mg, 0.038 mmol) in acetic acid (1 mL) was added hydrogen peroxide (0.035 mL, 1.1 mmol) and reaction mixture was stirred at 50° C. for 2 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt then diluted with DCM to bring everything into solution and neutralized with saturated NaHCO₃. After effervescence ceased, the solution was extracted with DCM (4 \times), the combined organic portions were dried (Na₂SO₄) filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford Compound 46c which was used without further purification. LCMS=0.93 min using analytical method (M), 447.9 (M+H). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.68 (d, J=1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.39 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (dd, J=8.7, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.59-7.49 (m, 4H), 7.49-7.43 (m, 1H), 7.37-7.25 (m, 3H), 5.75 (s, 2H), 5.23 (s, 2H), 3.95 (s, 3H). EL IC₅₀ 76 nM.



80

-continued



Compound 46d. tert-Butyl 5-(benzyloxy)-2-methoxy-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxylate

To a solution of tert-butyl methyl oxalate (5.8 g, 36 mmol) and methyl 2-(benzyloxy)acetate (6.5 g, 36 mmol) in THF (80 mL) at -78° C. was added a dropwise solution of LDA (prepared by dropwise addition of nBuLi (20 mL, 50 mmol) to diisopropylamine (7.1 mL, 50 mmol) in THF (20 mL) at 0° C. then stirring for 10 min. After the addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at -78° C. for 2 h then allowed to warm to rt over the course of 1 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0° C. then cold 1 N HCl (ca. 70 mL) was added. The resulting solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 \times), and the combined organic portions dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography eluting with EtOAc/hexanes to give 4-tert-butyl 1-methyl 2-(benzyloxy)-3-hydroxyfumarate (5.4 g, 49% yield) as tan viscous oil. O-Methylisourea hydrogensulfate (2.5 g, 14 mmol) and 4-tert-butyl 1-methyl 2-(benzyloxy)-3-hydroxyfumarate (5.4 g, 17 mmol) were stirred in anhydrous MeOH (15 mL) at 0° C. under argon. Sodium methoxide (10 g, 46 mmol) in MeOH (25% wt) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 40 h. MeOH (3 mL) was added and the mixture cooled in an ice bath. 1 N HCl (11 mL) was added to acidify the mixture and the resulting precipitate was collected and rinsed with cold H₂O:MeOH (10:1). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 \times). The organic extracts and the precipitate were combined, concentrated under reduced pressure, then purified by silica gel chromatography eluting with EtOAc/hexanes to give Compound 46d (2.8 g, 58% yield) as a white solid. LCMS ESI 333.2 (M+H-tBu), RT=2.02 min (Method Q). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 13.48-12.16 (m, 1H), 7.91-6.79 (m, 5H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 1.44 (s, 9H).

Compound 46a. 5-(Benzyloxy)-2-methoxy-6-oxo-1,6-dihydropyrimidine-4-carboxylic acid

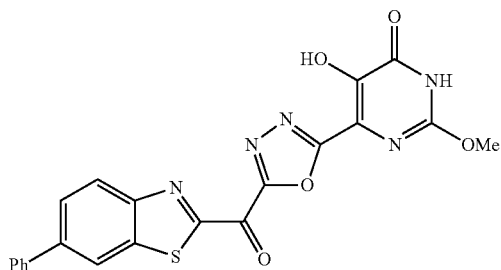
To a solution of Compound 46d (1.1 g, 3.2 mmol) in MeOH (20 mL) and THF (20 mL) was added 7 N NaOH (4.0 mL, 28 mmol) and the solution stirred at 50° C. for 3 h. The reaction mixture was cooled in an ice bath then acidified by the addition of 1 N HCl (20 mL). The resulting precipitate was filtered, rinsed with water then dried under vacuum to give

81

Compound 46a (790 mg, 89% yield) as a white solid. LCMS ESI 277.0 (M+H), RT=1.41 min (Method Q). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 13.49 (br. s., 1H), 12.91 (br. s., 1H), 7.90-6.67 (m, 5H), 5.01 (s, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H).

Example 47

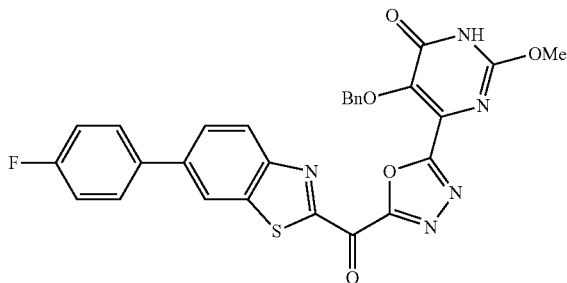
5-Hydroxy-2-methoxy-6-(5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pyrimidin-4 (3H)-one



To a solution of Example 46 (0.020 g, 0.038 mmol) in DCM (0.5 mL) was added TFA (0.2 mL). The resulting solution was heated at 120° C. for 5 min under microwave irradiation. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue dissolved in MeOH and purified by Preparative HPLC (10-100% acetonitrile in H₂O with 0.1% TFA as modifier over 10 min) to yield Example 46 (2.0 mg, 12%) as a yellow solid. LCMS=0.95 min using analytical method (M), 447.8 (M+H). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 8.13-8.05 (m, 2H), 7.75 (dd, J=8.5, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.68-7.60 (m, 2H), 7.48 (t, J=7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (s, 2H), 4.02 (s, 3H). EL IC₅₀ 19 nM.

Example 48

(5-(Benzyloxy)-6-(5-(6-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-2-methoxy)pyrimidin-4(3H)-one



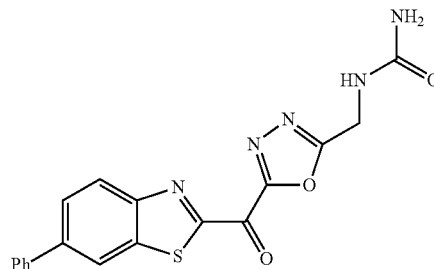
Example 48 was prepared using procedures described in Example 46. LCMS ESI 588.3 (M+MeOH+H), RT=3.98 min (Method A). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, chloroform-d) δ 8.43 (d,

82

J=8.79 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (m, 1H), 7.85 (m, 1H), 7.60-7.74 (m, 1H), 7.46-7.58 (m, 1H), 7.12-7.42 (m, 7H), 5.45 (s, 2H), 4.10 (s, 3H). EL IC₅₀ 122 nM.

Example 49

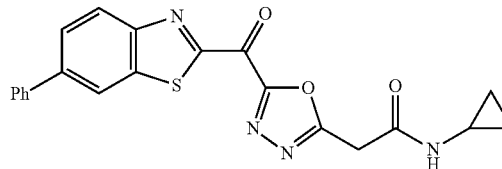
1-((5-(6-Phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)urea



To a solution of 1-((5-((6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)urea (13 mg, 0.036 mmol) (described in WO 2011/074560) in acetic acid (1.0 mL) was added hydrogen peroxide (0.018 mL, 0.18 mmol). The resulting mixture was heated at 50° C. for 14 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in MeOH/DMSO, and purified by reverse phase preparative HPLC (PHENOMENEX® Luna, 5μ, C18 column, 10x250 mm, 30 min gradient from 20-100% B. A=H₂O/MeOH/NH₄OAc 90/10/0.1. B=MeOH/H₂O/NH₄OAc 90/10/0.1) to give Example 49 (3.4 mg, 23% yield) as a yellow solid. LCMS (Method B) RT=1.8 min, (M+H)⁺=380.0. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.67 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (dd, J=8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.89-7.81 (m, 2H), 7.56 (t, J=7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.50-7.44 (m, 1H), 6.78 (t, J=6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.86 (s, 2H), 4.71-4.54 (m, 2H). EL IC₅₀ 25 nM.

Example 50

N-Cyclopropyl-2-(5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)acetamide



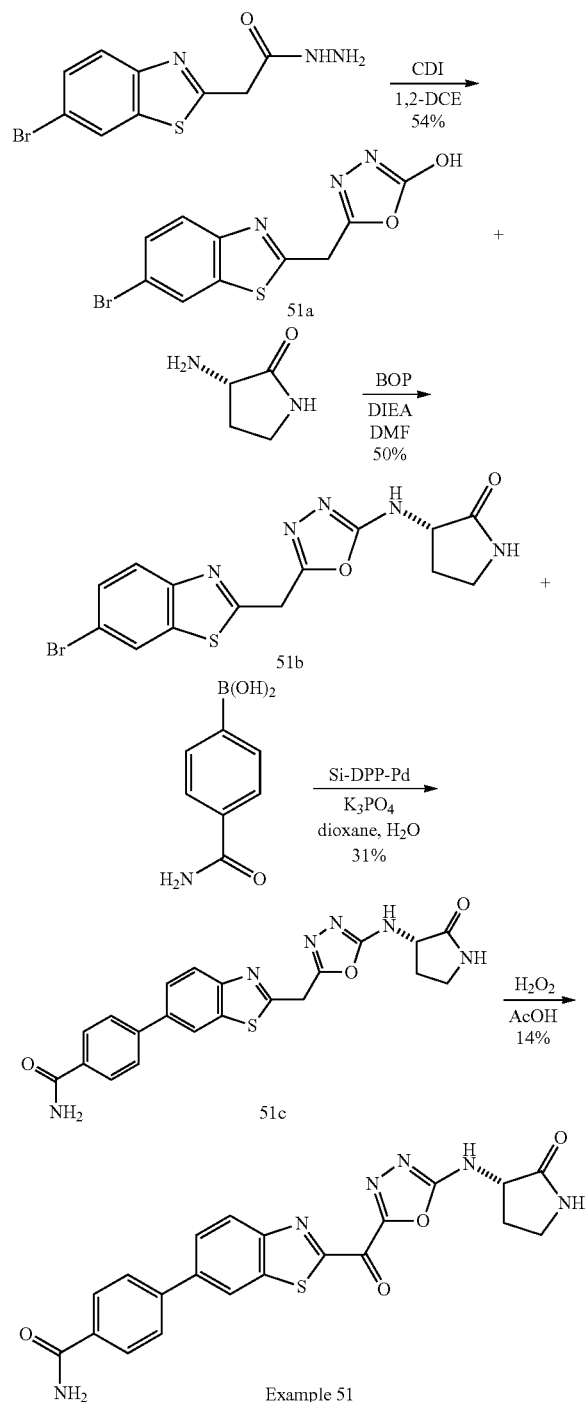
Example 50 was prepared from 2-N-Cyclopropyl-2-(5-((6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)acetamide (described in WO 2011/074560) according to a similar procedure described for Example 1 to give Example 50 (7 mg, 30% yield). LCMS (Method I) RT=1.99 min, m/z=405.1 (M+H)⁺. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN-d₃) δ 8.42 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (dd, J=8.5, 1.8

83

Hz, 1H), 7.80-7.75 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.51 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.45 (m, 1H), 3.95 (s, 2H), 3.29 (m, 1H). EL IC₅₀<10 nM.

Example 51

(S)-4-(2-(5-((2-Oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)amino)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-carbonyl)benzo[d]thiazol-6-yl)benzamide



84

Compound 51a. 5-((6-Bromobenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ol

To a suspension of 2-(6-bromobenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)aceto-
5 hydrazide (500 mg, 1.75 mmol) (described in WO 2011/074560) in 1,2-dichloroethane (15 mL) at 0° C. was added CDI (340 mg, 2.10 mmol) then the reaction mixture allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 2 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue purified on silica gel chromatography eluting with 0
10 to 10% MeOH/DCM to give Compound 51a (296 mg, 54% yield) as a white solid. LCMS=0.84 min using analytical method (M), 502.0 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃ containing CD₃OD) δ 8.02 (d, J=1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (dd, J=8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (s, 2H).

Compound 51b. (S)-3-((5-((6-Bromobenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)pyrrolidin-2-one

To a solution of Compound 51a (145 mg, 0.47 mmol) in DMF (4 mL) was added DIEA (0.243 mL, 1.39 mmol) followed by (S)-3-aminopyrrolidin-2-one, HCl (70 mg, 0.51 mmol). To the stirring solution was added BOP (247 mg, 0.56 mmol) and the reaction mixture stirred at 35° C. for 18 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc and the solution washed with saturated NH₄Cl. The aqueous portion was washed with EtOAc, and the combined organic extracts washed with brine. The organic portion was dried (Na₂SO₄),
25 filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure then the residue purified on silica gel chromatography eluting with 0.5 to 12% MeOH to give Compound 51b (92 mg, 50% yield) as a light orange solid. LCMS=0.75 min using analytical method (M), 396.0 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz CDCl₃ containing CD₃OD) δ 8.02 (d, J=1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (dd, J=8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.26 (dd, J=10.4, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.43-3.38 (m, 1H), 2.68 (dddd, J=12.6, 8.3, 6.1, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.18-1.96 (m, 1H).

Compound 51c. (S)-4-(2-((5-((2-Oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)amino)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)benzo[d]thiazol-6-yl)benzamide

To a microwave vial containing SiliaCat DPP-Pd (150 mg, 0.041 mmol) and (4-carbamoylphenyl)boronic acid (65 mg, 0.40 mmol) were added Compound 51b (104 mg, 0.260 mmol) dissolved in dioxane (2.5 mL) followed by K₃PO₄ (138 mg, 0.79 mmol) dissolved in water (0.3 mL) and the reaction mixture was heated in a microwave reactor at 125° C. for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt then diluted with a mixture of DCM and MeOH, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified on silica gel eluting with 0 to 15% MeOH/DCM to give Compound 51c (36 mg, 31% yield) as a pale brown solid.
50 LCMS=1.33 min using analytical method (B), 435.1 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz CDCl₃ containing CD₃OD) δ 8.05 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.69 (dd, J=8.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.54 (s, 1H), 4.23 (dd, J=10.5, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 3.36-3.31 (m, 1H), 2.68-2.59 (m, 1H), 2.03 (dq, J=12.5, 9.8 Hz, 1H).

Example 51

To a solution of Compound 51c (36 mg, 0.083 mmol) in
65 acetic acid (1 mL) was added 30% hydrogen peroxide in water (0.17 mL, 1.7 mmol) and the reaction heated at 55° C. for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room

temperature then diluted with DCM and neutralized with saturated NaHCO_3 . The reaction mixture was extracted with DCM (4 \times) and the combined organic extracts dried (Na_2SO_4), decanted and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed by silica gel chromatography eluting with 2-20% MeOH/DCM. The fractions containing product were then further purified by preparative HPLC (RT=3.82 min using Axia Luna 5 u C18 30 \times 100 mm column with flow rate of 40 mL/min over 10 min period. 10/90/0.1% ACN/ H_2O /TFA to 90/10/0.1%, 10 to 100% B) to give Example 51 (5.5 mg, 14% yield) as a yellow solid. LCMS=1.48 min using analytical method (B), 449.1 (M+H). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 9.01 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.64 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.32 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.06-7.91 (m, 5H), 7.86 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (br. s., 1H), 4.42-4.30 (m, 1H), 3.20-2.41 (m, 2H) (obscured by water), 2.49-2.38 (m, 1H) (obscured by solvent), 2.07-1.91 (m, 1H). EL IC_{50} <10 nM.

Examples 52 to 83 were prepared using procedures described in Example 51.

87

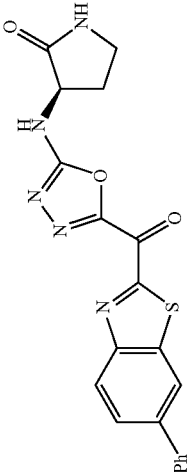
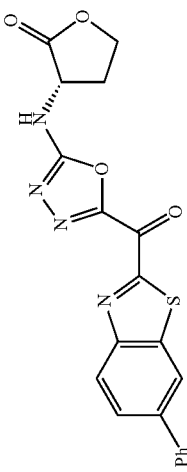
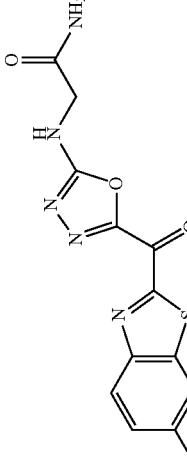
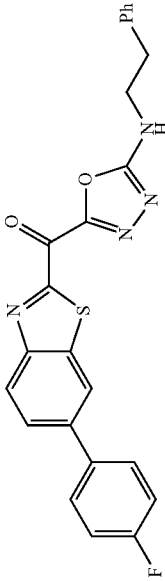
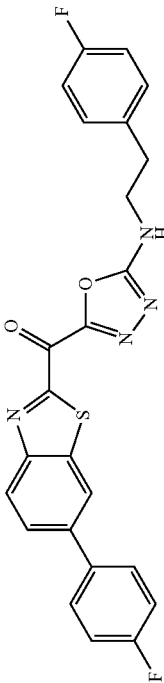
88

Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS RT (min) Method M + H	EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
52		(S)-3-((2-methoxyethyl)amino)-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-yl(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methanone	(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.43 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.56-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.47-7.41 (m, 1H), 5.98 (br s., 1H), 3.77 (q, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 3.69-3.64 (m, 2H), 3.44 (s, 3H)	0.96 M 381.1	110
53		(S)-3-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)pyrrolidin-2-one	(400 MHz, CD ₃ OD-d ₄) δ 8.30 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.65-7.58 (m, 2H), 7.47-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.37-7.30 (m, 1H), 4.40 (dd, J = 10.3, 8.3 Hz, 1H), 3.48-3.33 (m, 2H), 2.87-2.74 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.10 (m, 1H)	1.89 B 406.1	<10
54		(S)-3-((5-(6-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)pyrrolidin-2-one	(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d containing CD ₃ OD-d ₄) δ 8.39 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, J = 8.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (dd, J = 8.8, 5.3 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 4.55 (dd, J = 10.5, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 3.52-3.43 (m, 2H), 2.84-2.75 (m, 1H), 2.28-2.15 (m, 1H)	1.90 B 424.1	<10
55		(S)-3-((5-(4-fluoro-6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)pyrrolidin-2-one	(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 7.92 (1 H, d), 7.59 (2 H, d, J = 7.3 Hz), 7.35-7.51 (4 H, m), 6.06 (1 H, br s.), 5.74 (1 H, br s.), 4.34-4.45 (1 H, m), 3.40-3.49 (2 H, m), 2.95-3.07 (1 H, m), 2.09-2.21 (1 H, m)	1.98 B 424.0	10

89

90

-continued

Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS RT (min) Method M + H	EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
56		(R)-3-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)pyrrolidin-2-one	(400 MHz, CD ₃ OD-d ₄) δ 8.36 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 7.84 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.47 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.43-7.35 (m, 1H), 4.45 (dd, J = 10.0, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 3.54-3.40 (m, 2H), 2.94-2.79 (m, 1H), 2.20 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H)	0.88 M 406.1	46
57		(S)-3-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)dihydrofuran-2(3H)-one	(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d containing CD ₃ OD-d ₄) δ 8.41 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.73-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.39 (m, 1H), 4.73 (dd, J = 11.7, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.62-4.52 (m, 1H), 4.44-4.33 (m, 1H), 3.04-2.94 (m, 1H), 2.50-2.39 (m, 1H)	0.93 M 407.0	22
58		2-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)acetamide	(400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 8.63 (s, 1H), 8.36 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.48-7.41 (m, 1H), 3.94 (s, 2H)	1.82 B 380.1	104
59		(6-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)(5-(phenethylamino)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanone	(500 MHz, CD ₃ OD-d ₄) δ 8.33 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 8.28 (s, 1H), 7.86 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.75-7.70 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.23-7.14 (m, 1H), 3.70 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H)	2.16 P 445.0	49
60		(5-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)(6-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methanone	(500 MHz, CD ₃ OD-d ₄) δ 8.32 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 8.23 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.71-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.23 (dd, J = 8.9, 5.4 Hz, 2H), 7.20-7.12 (m, 2H), 7.00-6.94 (m, 1H), 3.67 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.96 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H)	2.16 P 463.0	56

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Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS RT (min) Method M + H	EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
61		(S)-methyl 3-(tert-butoxy)-2-((5-(6-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazol-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)propanoate	(500 MHz, CD ₃ OD-d ₄) δ 8.34 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.85-7.83 (m, 1H), 7.74-7.64 (m, 2H), 7.24-7.08 (m, 2H), 3.92 (dd, J = 9.7, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 3.76-3.68 (m, 1H), 1.30-1.03 (m, 9H)	2.17 P 499.0	140
62		(6-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)(5-(4-methoxyphenethyl)amino)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanone	(500 MHz, CD ₃ OD-d ₄) δ 8.33 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.72-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.25-7.14 (m, 4H), 6.86-6.80 (m, 2H), 3.77-3.73 (m, 3H), 3.66 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.93 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H)	2.14 P 475.1	240
63		(S)-((2-fluorophenethyl)amino)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)(6-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methanone	(500 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 8.61 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.35 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 8.01-7.96 (m, 1H), 7.91-7.84 (m, 2H), 7.43-7.33 (m, 3H), 7.22-7.11 (m, 2H), 3.60 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.98 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H)	2.17 P 463.1	290
64		(S)-((4-chlorophenethyl)amino)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)(6-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methanone	(500 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 8.61 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.35 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.91-7.85 (m, 2H), 7.37 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 4H), 7.33-7.30 (m, 2H), 3.59 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.93 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H)	2.27 P 479.1	6.6

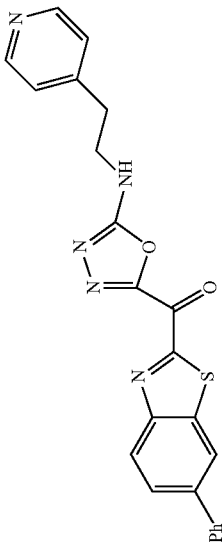
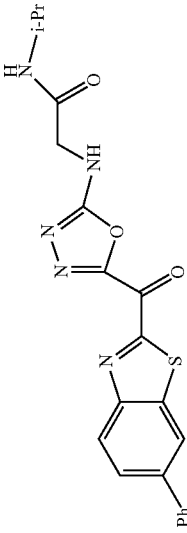
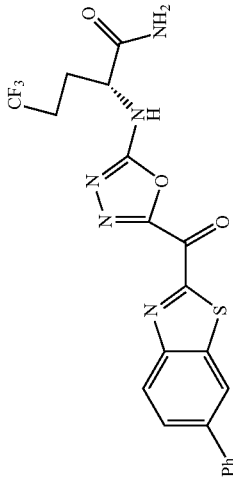
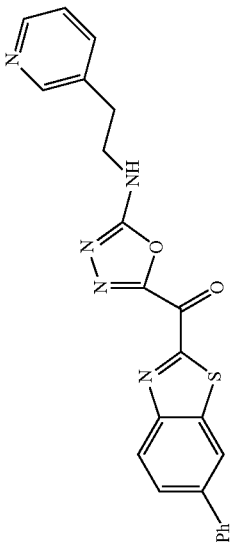
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Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS RT (min) Method M + H	EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
65		(S)-5-((1-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl)amino)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-(6-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methanone	(500 MHz, CD ₃ OD-d ₄) δ 8.31 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.71-7.64 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.33-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.13 (m, 3H), 4.96 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.61 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H)	2.27 N 479.0	420
66		(5-(cyclopropylamino)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-(6-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methanone	(500 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 8.63 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.04-7.98 (m, 1H), 7.93-7.85 (m, 2H), 7.43-7.33 (m, 2H), 2.81 (tt, J = 6.9, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 0.81 (dd, J = 6.9, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 0.67-0.60 (m, 2H)	1.85 P 381.0	290
67		tert-butyl 2-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)acetate	(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.43 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.56-7.40 (m, 3H), 4.22 (s, 2H), 1.64-1.48 (m, 9H)	2.21 B 437.0	130
68		(R)-4-hydroxy-2-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)butanoic acid	(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d containing CD ₃ OD-d ₄) δ 8.13 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (dd, J = 8.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.68-7.62 (m, 2H), 7.51-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.36 (m, 1H), 4.28 (dd, J = 7.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.84-3.68 (m, 2H), 2.17-2.04 (m, 1H), 2.00-1.87 (m, 1H)	1.71 B 425.0	27

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Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS RT (min) Method M + H	EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
69		(5-(2,4-dimethoxybenzyl)amino)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl 6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-ylmethanone	(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.39 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.43-7.37 (m, 1H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (br s, 1H), 6.48-6.42 (m, 2H), 4.60 (s, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H)	2.24 B 473.0	310
70		1-methyl-3-(5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)pyrrolidin-2-one	(400 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 8.62 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.35 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.86-7.77 (m, 2H), 7.59-7.39 (m, 3H), 4.46 (t, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.36 (dd, J = 9.2, 4.4 Hz, 2H), 2.78 (s, 3H), second methylene peak is buried under DMSO solvent peak.	1.95 B 420.0	190
71		1-methyl-3-(5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)pyrrolidin-2-one	(400 MHz, CD ₃ OD-d ₄ /CDCl ₃) δ 8.35 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.90 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.72-7.68 (m, 2H), 7.53-7.34 (m, 4H), 4.56 (t, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (dd, J = 9.2, 4.6 Hz, 2H), 2.93 (s, 3H)	1.95 B 420.0	22
72		2-(5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)ethanesulfonamide	(500 MHz, CD ₃ OD-d ₄) δ 9.44 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 9.17 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.82 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.67-8.62 (m, 2H), 8.39-8.31 (m, 2H), 8.29-8.23 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 2H), 3.54 (s, 2H)	1.56 P 430.0	88

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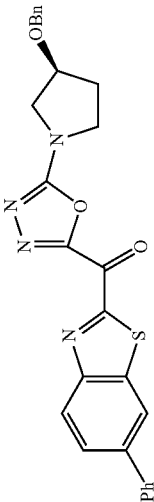
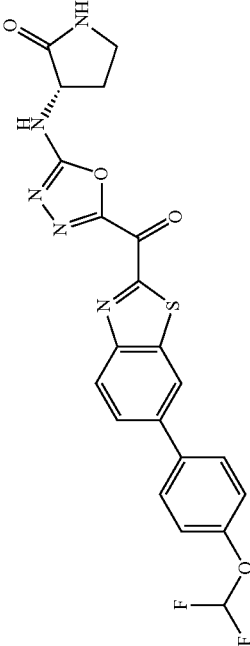
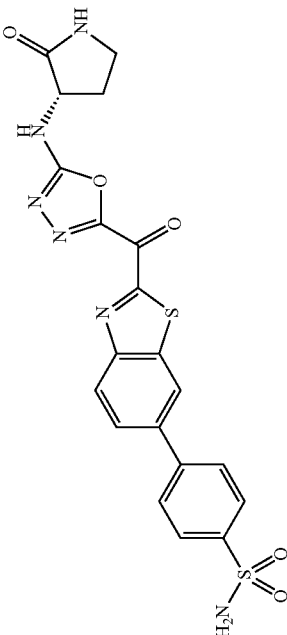
Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS RT (min) Method M + H	EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
73		(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)(5-((2-(pyridin-4-yl)ethyl)amino)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanone	(500 MHz, CD ₃ OD-d ₄) δ 8.46-8.41 (m, 2H), 8.34 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.27 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.92-7.87 (m, 1H), 7.72-7.67 (m, 2H), 7.52-7.44 (m, 3H), 7.32 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 3.75 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.05 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H)	1.46 P 428.1	180
74		N-isopropyl-2-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)amino)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)acetamide	(500 MHz, CD ₃ OD-d ₄) δ 8.34 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 8.26 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.70-7.67 (m, 2H), 7.46 (q, J = 7.8 Hz, 3H), 4.06 (s, 2H), 4.03-3.99 (m, 1H), 1.15 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H)	1.72 P 422.1	150
75		(R)-5,5-trifluoro-2-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)amino)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)pentanamide	(500 MHz, DMSO-d ₆) δ 8.59 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.35-8.29 (m, 1H), 8.00-7.94 (m, 1H), 7.85-7.78 (m, 2H), 7.52 (q, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (br. s., 1H), 2.43-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.34-2.21 (m, 1H), 2.10-2.01 (m, 1H), 1.95-1.84 (m, 1H)	1.80 P 476.1	28
76		(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)(5-((2-(pyridin-3-yl)ethyl)amino)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanone	(500 MHz, CD ₃ OD-d ₄) δ 8.65 (s, 1H), 8.56 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 8.34 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 8.27 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.20-8.13 (m, 1H), 7.89 (dd, J = 8.9, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 7.52-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.43-7.35 (m, 1H), 3.78 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 3.16 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H)	1.47 P 428.2	36

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Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS RT (min) Method M + H	EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
77		3-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)piperidin-2-one (Isomer B)	(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.34 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.47-7.31 (m, 3H), 5.90 (br. s., NH ₂), 4.25 (dd, J = 11.7, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (br. s., 2H), 2.85 (dd, J = 12.8, 5.0 Hz, 2H), 2.06-1.95 (m, 2H), 1.69 (td, J = 11.7, 5.6 Hz, 2H)	2.00 B 420.0	140
78		3-((5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)piperidin-2-one (Isomer A)	(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.34 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.47-7.32 (m, 3H), 4.25 (dd, J = 11.7, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (br. s., 2H), 2.03-1.96 (m, 2H), 1.69 (td, J = 11.7, 5.6 Hz, 2H)	2.00 B 420.0	27
79		(S)-6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl(5-(3-phenylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanone	(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.46-8.38 (m, 1H), 8.22 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.75-7.68 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.34 (m, 3H), 7.36-7.28 (m, 3H), 4.21 (dd, J = 10.5, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (ddd, J = 10.7, 8.1, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.89-3.57 (m, 3H), 2.54 (ddd, J = 12.6, 6.6, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 2.25 (dq, J = 12.5, 9.2 Hz, 1H)	1.18 M 453.0	310
80		(R)-6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl(5-(3-phenylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanone	(400 MHz, CDCl ₃ -d) δ 8.34 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (dd, J = 8.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.65-7.56 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.13 (m, 8H), 4.13 (dd, J = 10.3, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (ddd, J = 10.7, 8.1, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.79-3.45 (m, 3H), 2.45 (ddd, J = 12.6, 6.4, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 2.17 (dq, J = 12.3, 9.3 Hz, 1H)	2.35 B 453.0	450

101

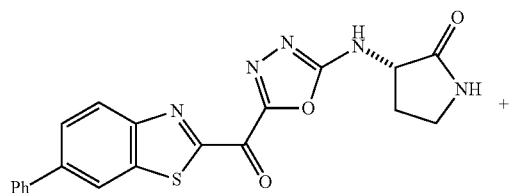
-continued

Ex. No.	Structure	Name	¹ H NMR	LC/MS RT (min) Method M + H	EL IC ₅₀ (nM)
81		(S)-5-(3-(benzyl(oxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methanone	(400 MHz, CD ₃ OD-d ₄) δ 8.37 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.32 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (dd, J = 8.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.75-7.71 (m, 2H), 7.54-7.47 (m, 3H), 7.38-7.28 (m, 7H), 4.62 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 2H), 4.45-4.40 (m, 1H), 3.94-3.76 (m, 4H), 2.41-2.32 (m, 1H), 2.28-2.15 (m, 1H)	2.23 B 483.0	490
82		(S)-3-(5-(6-(4-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl)benzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)pyrrolidin-2-one	(400 MHz, CD ₃ OD-d ₄) δ 8.35 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.29 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.79-7.70 (m, 2H), 7.65-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.23 (m, 2H), 6.96-6.49 (m, 1H), 3.52-3.40 (m, 2H), 2.72 (td, J = 6.3, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.28-2.12 (m, 1H)	1.96 B 472.1	<10
83		(S)-4-(2-(5-(2-(oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)amino)-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-carbonyl)benzo[d]thiazol-6-yl)benzenesulfonamide	(400 MHz, CD ₃ OD-d ₄) δ 8.39 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.29 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (dd, J = 8.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.53 (dd, J = 10.5, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 3.53-3.40 (m, 2H), 2.78-2.68 (m, 1H), 2.28-2.16 (m, 1H)	1.44 B 485.0	<10

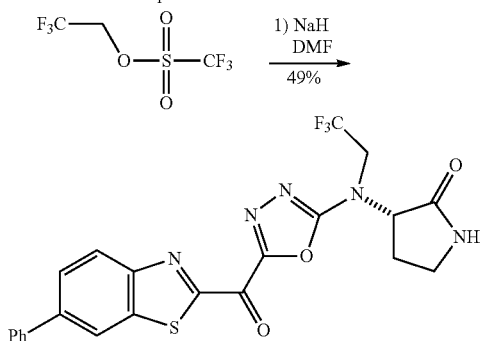
103

Example 84

(S)-3-((5-(6-Phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)amino)pyrrolidin-2-one



Example 51



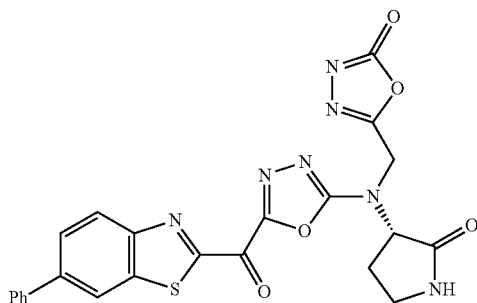
Example 84

To a solution of Example 51 (10 mg, 0.025 mmol) in DMF (0.25 mL) at 0° C. was added 60% sodium hydride in mineral oil (1.1 mg, 0.027 mmol) and the reaction mixture stirred for 10 min. 2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (3.6 μL, 0.025 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture stirred for 0.5 h then diluted with MeOH and purified by prep HPLC (Rt=10.1 min using YMC Sunfire 5 μ C18 30×100 mm column with flow rate of 40 mL/min over 10 min period. Solvent A=10/90/0.1% MeOH/H₂O/NH₄OAc. Solvent B=90/10/0.1%. Gradient elution using 10 to 100% B). The fraction containing product was evaporated to dryness then purified on silica gel eluting with 0.5 to 10% MeOH/DCM to give Example 84 (6.0 mg, 49% yield) as a yellow solid. LCMS=0.98 min using analytical method (M), 487.9 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.65 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.38 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H, NH), 8.03 (dd, J=8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.89-7.81 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.42 (m, 1H), 4.75-4.61 (m, 2H), 4.61-4.48 (m, 1H), 3.20-3.38 (m, 2H, obscured by water), 2.49-2.39 (m, 2H). EL IC₅₀<10 nM.

Examples 85 to 87 were prepared using procedures described in Example 84.

Example 85

(S)-3-(((5-Cyclopropyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)(5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)pyrrolidin-2-one

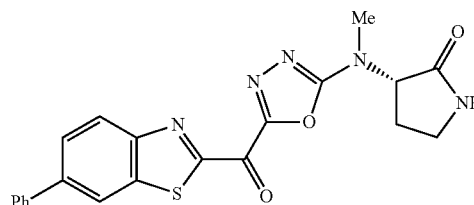


104

LCMS ESI 528.1 (M+H), RT=1.91 min (Method B). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d containing CD₃OD-d₄) δ 8.40 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.25 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (dd, J=8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.73-7.68 (m, 2H), 7.56-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.45 (d, J=7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.17-4.97 (m, 2H), 4.84 (t, J=9.8 Hz, 1H), 3.60-3.51 (m, 1H), 3.50-3.41 (m, 1H), 2.68-2.49 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.13 (m, 1H), 1.22-1.13 (m, 4H). EL IC₅₀ 35 nM.

Example 86

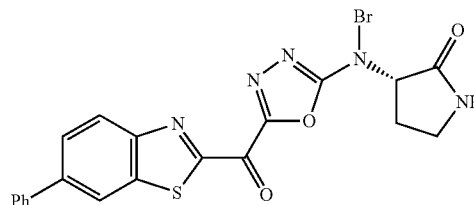
(S)-3-(Methyl(5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)pyrrolidin-2-one



LCMS ESI 420.1 (M+H), RT=1.94 min (Method M). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d containing CD₃OD-d₄) δ 8.40 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (dd, J=8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.73-7.67 (m, 2H), 7.54-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.40 (m, 1H), 5.01 (dd, J=10.5, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.58-3.43 (m, 2H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 2.67-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.43-2.30 (m, 1H). EL IC₅₀ 101 nM.

Example 87

(S)-3-(Benzyl(5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)pyrrolidin-2-one



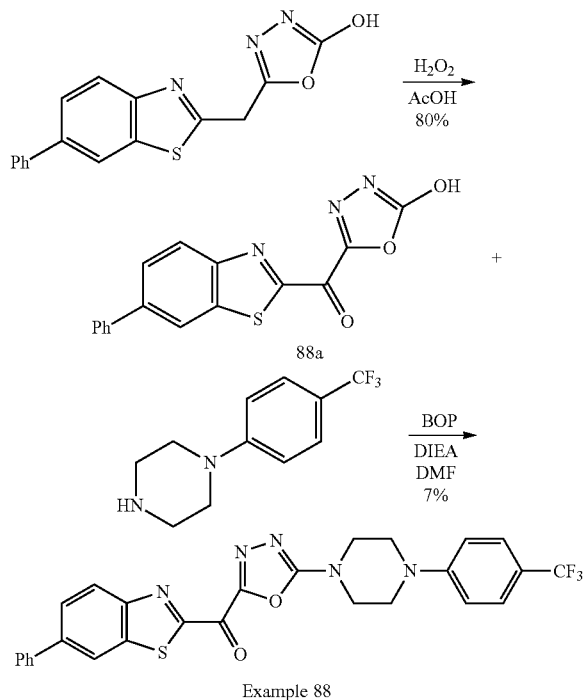
LCMS ESI 496.1 (M+H), RT=1.04 min (Method M). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 8.43-8.36 (m, 1H), 8.19 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, J=8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.73-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.29 (m, 6H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 4.98

105

(d, J=15.8 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, J=15.8 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (t, J=9.7 Hz, 1H), 3.55-3.44 (m, 1H), 3.41-3.29 (m, 1H), 2.45-2.26 (m, 2H). EL IC₅₀ 11 nM.

Example 88

(6-Phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)(5-(4-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)piperazin-1-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanone



Compound 88a. (5-Hydroxy-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methanone

To a suspension of 5-((6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ol (25 mg, 0.081 mmol) in acetic acid (1 mL) (prepared according to a similar procedure described for Compound 51a) was added 30% hydrogen peroxide in water (0.17 mL, 1.6 mmol) and the reaction mixture heated at 50° C. for 16 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt then diluted with water and filtered. The solid was washed with water and rinsed with ether, then dried under vacuum to afford Compound 88a (21 mg, 80% yield) as a yellow solid. LCMS=0.96 min using analytical method (M), 324.1 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.64 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.40 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (dd, J=8.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.89-7.79 (m, 2H), 7.63-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.41 (m, 1H), 5.76 (s, 1H).

Example 88

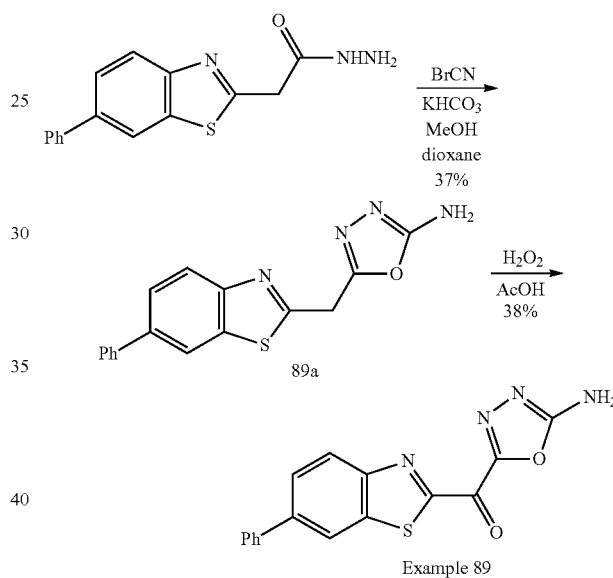
To a solution of Compound 88a (25 mg, 0.077 mmol) in DMF (0.6 mL) was added DIEA (0.041 mL, 0.23 mmol) followed by 1-(4-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)piperazine (36 mg, 0.16 mmol). To the stirring solution was added BOP reagent (41 mg, 0.093 mmol) then the reaction mixture heated at 80° C. for 2 h then 100° C. for 2 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt, diluted with ACN then purified by prep

106

HPLC (RT=11.0 min using Axia Luna 5 u C18 30×100 mm column with flow rate of 40 mL/min over 10 min period. Solvent A=10/90/0.1% ACN/H₂O/TFA to solvent B=90/10/0.1, 20 to 100% B). The fractions containing product were evaporated to remove the ACN, then lyophilized. This material was chromatographed on silica gel eluting with 0 to 20% EtOAc/DCM to give Example 88 (3.0 mg, 7% yield) as a yellow solid. LCMS=2.37 min using analytical method (B), 536.2 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.42 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (dd, J=8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (d, J=7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.46-7.39 (m, 1H), 7.00 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 2H), 3.98-3.90 (m, 4H), 3.48-3.42 (m, 4H). EL IC₅₀ 494 nM.

Example 89

(5-Amino-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methanone



Compound 89a. 5-((6-Phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-amine

To a suspension of 2-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)aceto-hydrazide (105 mg, 0.33 mmol) (described in WO 2011/074560) in MeOH (4 mL) was added potassium bicarbonate (42 mg, 0.42 mmol) followed by cyanogen bromide (0.036 mL, 0.37 mmol) and the reaction mixture stirred for 3 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue purified on silica gel chromatography eluting with 0.5 to 8.5% MeOH/DCM to give Compound 89a (40 mg, 37% yield) as an orange solid. LCMS=1.75 min using analytical method (M), 309.0 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃ containing CD₃OD) δ 8.09 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (dd, J=8.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.68-7.61 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.44 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.36 (m, 1H), 4.59 (s, 2H).

Example 89

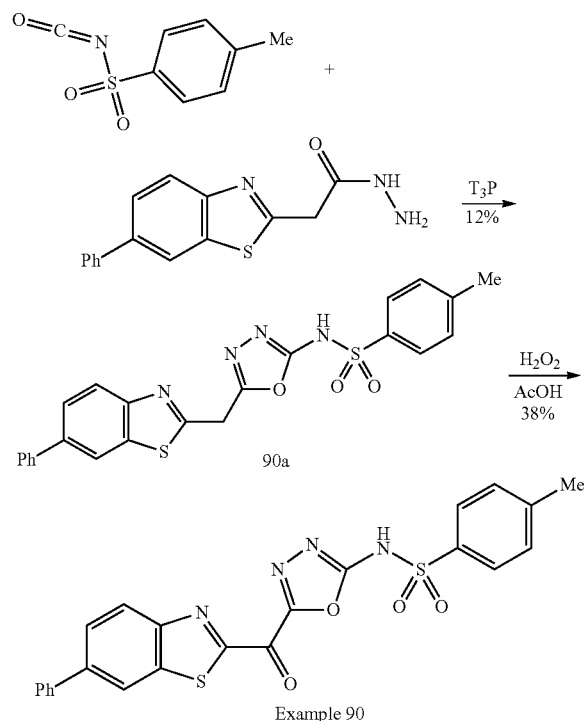
To a solution of Compound 89a (29 mg, 0.094 mmol) in acetic acid (1 mL) was added 30% hydrogen peroxide in water (0.2 mL, 1.9 mmol) and the reaction mixture heated at

107

50° C. for 3.5 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt then the volume of solvent reduced under a stream of argon. The reaction mixture was diluted with DCM to form a solution then purified on silica gel chromatography eluting with 1 to 10% MeOH/DCM to give Example 89 (12 mg, 38% yield) as an orange solid. LCMS=0.91 min using analytical method (M), 323.0 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃ containing CD₃OD) δ 8.32-8.25 (m, 1H), 8.12 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (dd, J=8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.62-7.56 (m, 2H), 7.43-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.29 (m, 1H). EL IC₅₀ 29 nM.

Example 90

4-Methyl-N-(5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)benzenesulfonamide



Compound 90a. 4-Methyl-N-(5-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)benzenesulfonamide

To a suspension of 2-(6-phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)aceto-
hydrazide (26 mg, 0.092 mmol) (described in WO 2011/
074560) in dioxane (0.8 mL) was added p-toluenesulfonyl
isocyanate (15 μL, 0.10 mmol), and the reaction mixture
stirred for 15 min. 1-Propanephosphonic acid cyclic anhy-
dride (50% in EtOAc) (0.164 mL, 0.275 mmol) was added
and the reaction mixture stirred at 105° C. for 18 h. The
reaction mixture was allowed to cool to rt, diluted with MeOH
then purified by preparative HPLC (RT=8.79 min using Axia
Luna 5 u C18 30×100 mm column with flow rate of 40
mL/min over 10 min period. Solvent A=10/90/0.1% ACN/
H₂O/TFA, Solvent B=90/10/0.1%, 10 to 100% B). The frac-
tion containing product was evaporated to dryness and the
residue chromatographed on silica gel eluting with 0 to 10%
MeOH/DCM to give Compound 90a (5 mg, 12%) as a white

108

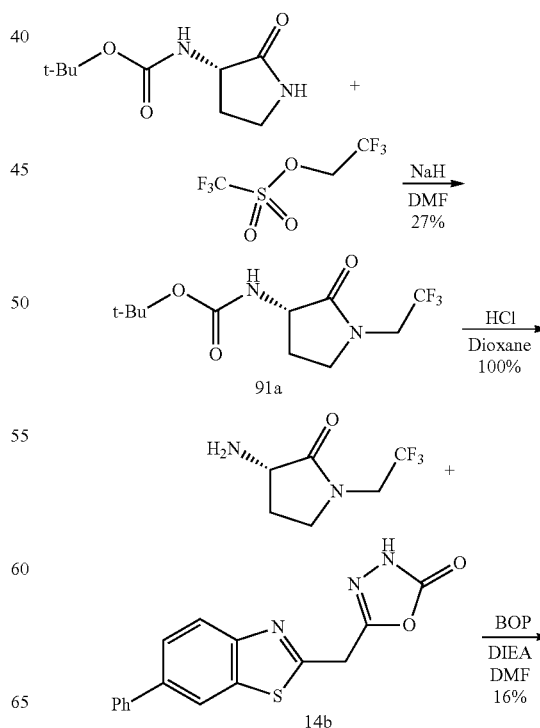
solid. LCMS=1.01 min using analytical method (M), 462.9 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 60° C.) δ 8.08-7.99 (m, 1H), 7.81 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, J=7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.48-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.36 (t, J=7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, J=4.3 Hz, 2H), 4.50-4.44 (m, 2H), 2.37 (s, 3H).

Example 90

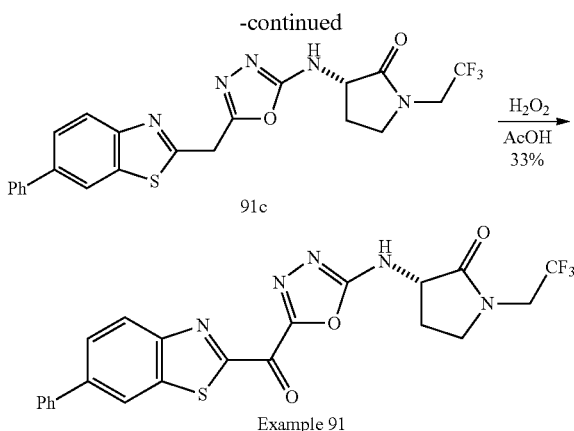
To a solution of Compound 90a (5 mg, 11 μmol) in acetic acid (0.2 mL) was added 30% hydrogen peroxide in water (0.022 mL, 0.22 mmol) and the reaction mixture heated at 50° C. for 2.5 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and evaporated under a stream of nitrogen then purified by preparative HPLC (RT=8.99 min using YMC Sunfire 5 u C18 30×100 mm column with flow rate of 40 mL/min over 10 min period. 10/90/0.1% MeOH/H₂O/NH₄OAc to 90/10/0.1%). Fractions containing product were evaporated to dryness and the residue purified on silica gel chromatography eluting with 0.5 to 10% MeOH/DCM to give Example 90 (1.6 mg, 30% yield) as a yellow solid. LCMS=2.07 min using analytical method (B), 477.0 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃ containing CD₃OD) δ 8.32 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.85 (dd, J=8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.71-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.54-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.43 (t, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.37 (s, 3H). EL IC₅₀ 340 nM.

Example 91

(S)-3-((5-(6-Phenylbenzo[d]thiazole-2-carbonyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)pyrrolidin-2-one



109



Compound 91a. (S)-tert-Butyl (2-oxo-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)carbamate

To a solution of (S)-tert-butyl (2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)carbamate (250 mg, 1.25 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) at 0° C. was added sodium hydride (52.9 mg, 1.32 mmol). After stirring at rt for 1 h, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (0.18 mL, 1.25 mmol) was added then the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to rt and stirred for 3.5 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue purified on silica gel eluting with 0 to 75% EtOAc/DCM to give Compound 91a (95 mg, 27% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.11 (br s., 1H), 4.24 (br s., 1H), 4.07 (dq, J=15.0, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 3.91-3.67 (m, 1H), 3.63-3.37 (m, 2H), 2.84-2.47 (m, 1H), 2.12-1.84 (m, 1H), 1.53-1.42 (m, 9H). COSY NMR shows coupling of NH at 5.11 ppm to methine at 4.24 ppm, confirming regioselectivity of alkylation on the pyrrolidinone nitrogen. US 2009/760005 A1.

Compound 91b. (S)-3-Amino-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)pyrrolidin-2-one, HCl

To a solution of Compound 91a (95 mg, 0.34 mmol) in dioxane (1.5 mL) was added 4N HCl in dioxane (0.84 mL, 3.37 mmol) and the reaction mixture stirred for 5 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue azeotroped from Et₂O (3×) and concentrated in vacuo to give Compound 91b (74 mg, 100% yield) as a

110

white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ 4.23-3.94 (m, 3H), 3.70-3.60 (m, 2H), 2.64 (ddt, J=12.7, 8.5, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 2.20-2.02 (m, 1H).

Compound 91c. (S)-3-((5-((6-Phenylbenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)methyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)amino)-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)pyrrolidin-2-one

To a solution of Compound 91c (80 mg, 0.26 mmol) (described in WO 2011/074560) in DMF (1 mL) was added DIEA (0.136 mL, 0.78 mmol) followed by Compound 91b (67.8 mg, 0.31 mmol). To the stirring solution was added BOP (126 mg, 0.28 mmol) and the reaction mixture stirred for 14 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc and the solution washed with sat'd NH₄Cl. The aqueous portion was extracted with EtOAc, and then the combined extracts washed with brine. The organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄) filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified on ISCO chromatography (40 g) eluting with 0.5 to 12% MeOH to give Compound 91c (20 mg, 16%) as a red solid. LCMS=1.99 min using analytical method (B), 474.0 (M+H). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d) δ 8.12-7.97 (m, 2H), 7.69 (dd, J=8.4, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.65-7.56 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.32 (m, 1H), 5.96 (br s., 1H), 4.58 (s, 2H), 4.36 (t, J=9.3 Hz, 1H), 4.17-3.99 (m, 1H), 3.87-3.68 (m, 1H), 3.63-3.44 (m, 2H), 2.91-2.77 (m, 1H), 2.09 (dq, J=12.5, 9.9 Hz, 1H).

Example 91

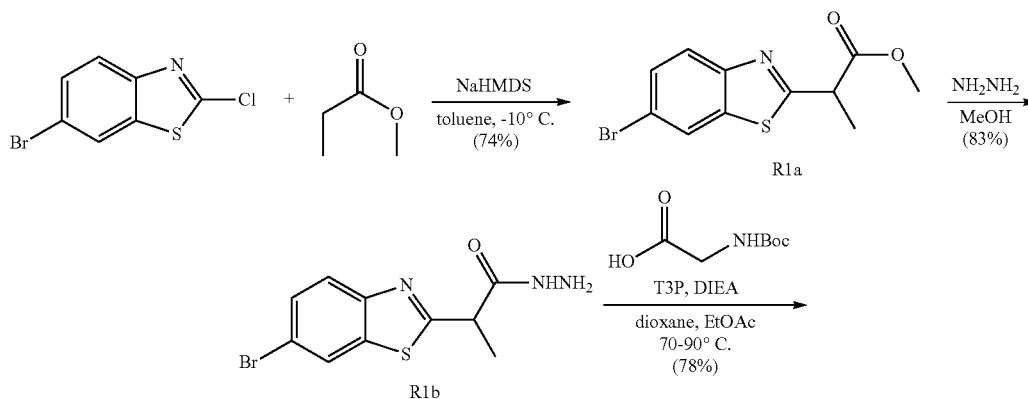
Example 91 was prepared from Compound 91c according to a similar procedure described for Example 51 to give Example 91 (7.0 mg, 33% yield). LCMS (method B) retention time=1.02 min, m/z=488.0 (M+H)⁺, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃-d containing CD₃OD-d₄) δ 8.39 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (dd, J=8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.73-7.67 (m, 2H), 7.56-7.47 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.41 (m, 1H), 4.63 (dd, J=10.3, 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.20-4.06 (m, 1H), 3.94-3.82 (m, 1H), 3.64 (dd, J=9.3, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.85-2.72 (m, 1H), 2.31-2.16 (m, 1H). EL IC₅₀ 490 nM.

Reference 1

N-((5-(1-(6-(6-Fluoro-3-pyridinyl)-1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)sulfamide and

Reference 2

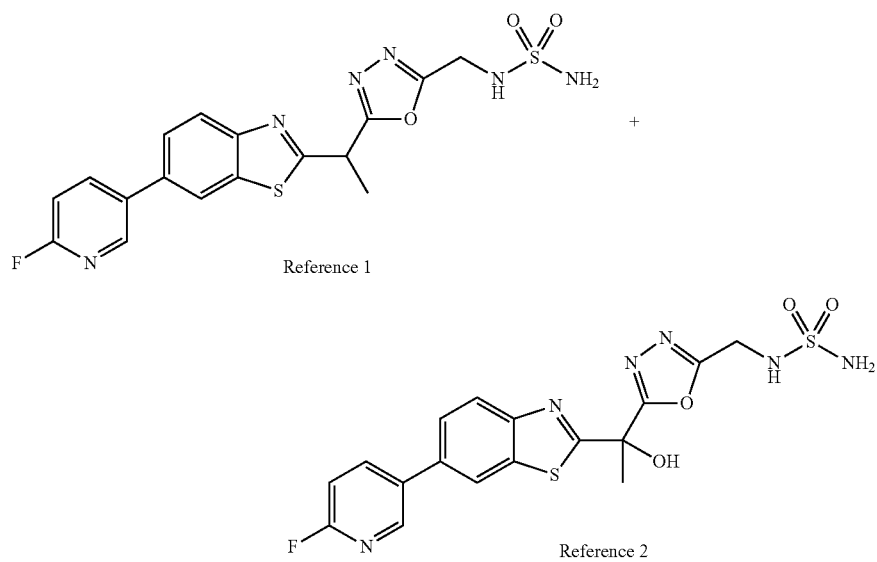
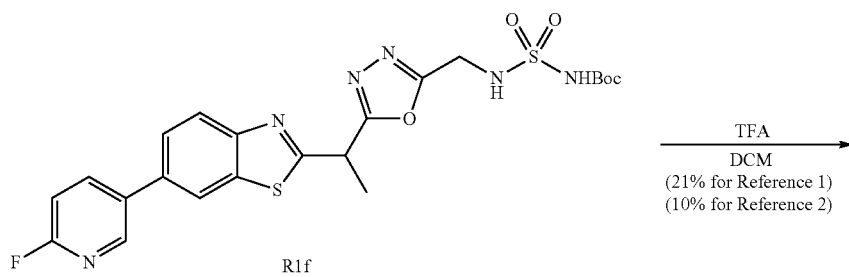
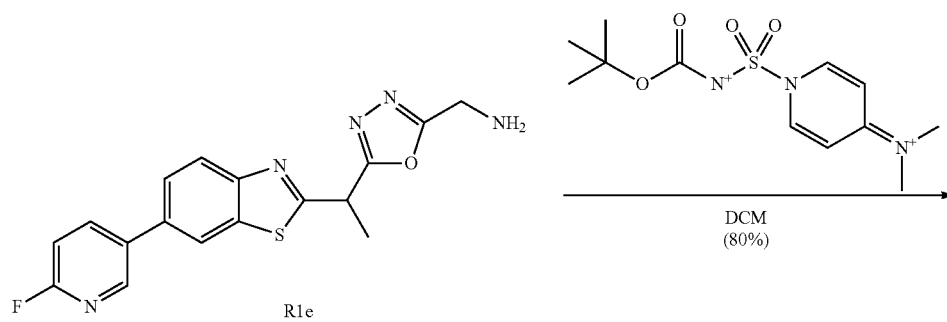
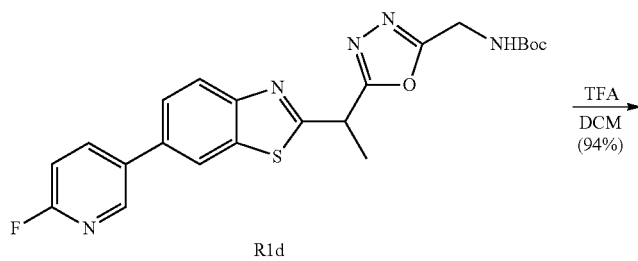
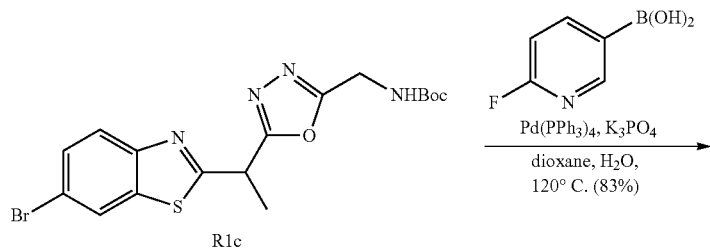
N-((5-(1-(6-(6-Fluoro-3-pyridinyl)-1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)-1-hydroxyethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)sulfamide



111

112

-continued



113

Compound R1a. Methyl
2-((6-bromobenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)propanoate

To a solution of methyl propionate (0.088 mL, 0.89 mmol) and 6-bromo-2-chlorobenzo[d]thiazole (221 mg, 0.89 mmol) in degassed toluene (5 mL) at brine/ice bath temperature was slowly added 1.0 M NaHMDS in THF (2.22 mL, 2.22 mmol). After the addition was complete, the reaction was stirred for 10 min. The mixture was then quenched with sat'd NH_4Cl (15 mL) then extracted with EtOAc (2x20 mL). The organic extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography eluting with 0-100% EtOAc/hexane to give Compound R1a (198 mg, 0.66 mmol, 74% yield) as a yellow solid. LCMS=1.0 min using analytical method (M), 302.0 (M+H). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.02 (d, J=1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (dd, J=8.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (q, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 1.75 (d, J=7.3 Hz, 3H).

Compound R1b.

2-((6-Bromobenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)propanehydrazide

To a solution of Compound R1a (192 mg, 0.64 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) and DCM (2 mL) was added hydrazine (0.20 mL, 6.4 mmol) and the mixture stirred for 16 h (overnight). The reaction mixture was diluted with diethyl ether and the solid collected by filtration to give Compound R3b (160 mg, 0.53 mmol, 83% yield) as light yellow solid. LCMS=1.4 min using analytical method (B), 288.0 (M+H). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 9.51 (s, 1H), 8.36 (d, J=1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (dd, J=8.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (br. s., 2H), 4.13 (q, J=7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.53 (d, J=7.0 Hz, 3H).

Compound R1c. tert-Butyl (5-(1-(6-bromobenzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methylcarbamate

Compound R1c was prepared from Compound R1b and 2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)acetic acid in 78% yield using the general procedure described for Example 1c. LCMS=2.0 min using analytical method (B), 441.0 (M+H).

Compound R1d. tert-butyl (5-(1-(6-(6-fluoropyridin-3-yl)benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methylcarbamate

Compound R1d (125 mg, 83% yield) was prepared from Compound R1c in 83% yield using the general procedure given described in WO 2011/074560. LCMS=1.9 min using analytical method (B), 456.1 (M+H). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.47 (d, J=2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.14-8.07 (m, 1H), 8.06-7.98 (m, 2H), 7.73-7.63 (m, 2H), 7.09-7.02 (m, 1H), 4.95 (q, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (d, J=5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.00 (d, J=7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.56 (s, 9H).

Compound R1e. (5-(1-(6-(6-Fluoropyridin-3-yl)benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methanamine

Compound R1e (112 mg, 94%) was prepared from Compound R1d in 94% yield using the general procedure given for Compound 24a. LCMS=1.4 min using analytical method (B), 356.0 (M+H). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.44 (s, 1H), 8.16-8.04 (m, 1H), 8.03-7.93 (m, 2H), 7.67-7.59 (m, 1H), 7.10-7.01 (m, 1H), 4.93 (q, J=7.1 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (s, 2H), 1.98 (d, J=7.3 Hz, 4H).

114

Compound R1f. tert-Butyl N-((5-(1-(6-(6-fluoropyridin-3-yl)benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)ethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl)sulfamoylcarbamate

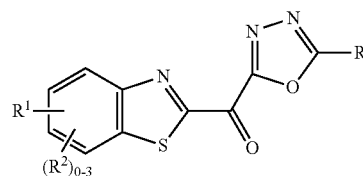
Compound R1f (151 mg, 80%) was prepared Compound R1e in 80% yield using the general procedure given for Compound 24b. LCMS=1.9 min using analytical method (B), 535.0 (M+H). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.77-8.66 (m, 1H), 8.48 (d, J=2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.15-8.08 (m, 1H), 8.05-7.97 (m, 2H), 7.73-7.62 (m, 1H), 7.13-7.02 (m, 1H), 6.81-6.61 (m, 1H), 4.97 (q, J=7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.66-4.56 (m, 2H), 2.04-1.98 (m, 3H), 1.36 (s, 9H).

Reference 1 and Reference 2

To a solution of Compound R1f (112 mg, 0.21 mmol) in DCM (2 mL) was added TFA (2 mL). The mixture was stirred at rt for 15 min. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and coevaporated with toluene and DCM under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in DCM and washed with 1.5 M K_3PO_4 solution. The organic layer was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography eluting with 0-10% MeOH/DCM to give Reference 1 (19 mg, 21% yield) Reference 2 (10 mg, 10% yield) as light yellow solids. Reference 1: LCMS=1.5 min using analytical method (B), 435.0 (M+H). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 8.46 (d, J=2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.12-8.03 (m, 3H), 7.68 (dd, J=8.7, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.13-7.06 (m, 1H), 4.99 (q, J=7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.43-3.34 (m, 2H), 2.01 (d, J=7.3 Hz, 3H), EL IC_{50} =6518 nM. Reference 2: LCMS=1.5 min using analytical method (B), 451.0 (M+H). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ 8.51-8.44 (m, 1H), 8.18-8.14 (m, 1H), 8.14-8.10 (m, 1H), 8.07-8.03 (m, 1H), 7.71-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.15-7.09 (m, 1H), 4.48 (s, 2H), 3.40-3.39 (m, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H), EL IC_{50} =14880 nM.

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of Formula (I):



(I)

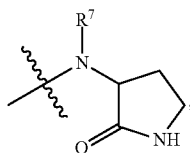
or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R^1 is independently phenyl or a 5- to 6-membered heteroaryl comprising carbon atoms and 1-4 heteroatoms selected from N, NR^c , O, and $\text{S}(\text{O})_p$; wherein each phenyl and heteroaryl are substituted with 0-3 R^a ;

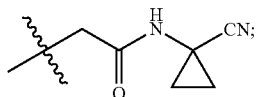
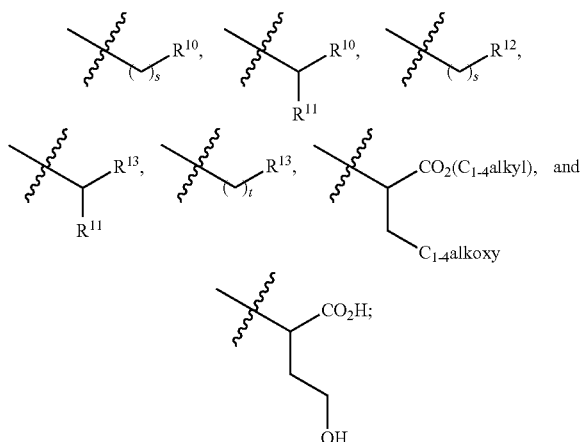
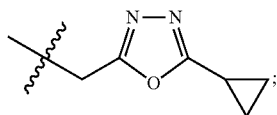
R^2 is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: halogen, OH, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, C_{1-4} haloalkoxy, CN, NH_2 , NO_2 , $\text{NH}(\text{C}_{1-4}$ alkyl), $\text{N}(\text{C}_{1-4}$ alkyl) $_2$, CO_2H , $\text{CO}_2(\text{C}_{1-4}$ alkyl), and CONH_2 ;

R^4 is independently selected from: R^5 , NHR^6 , NR^5R^6 ,

115

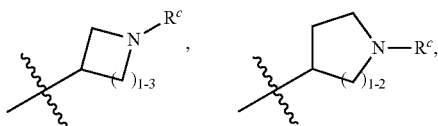


and

R⁵ is independently selected from:R⁶ is independently H or C₁₋₄ alkyl;R⁷ is independently selected from: C₁₋₄ haloalkyl, Bn and

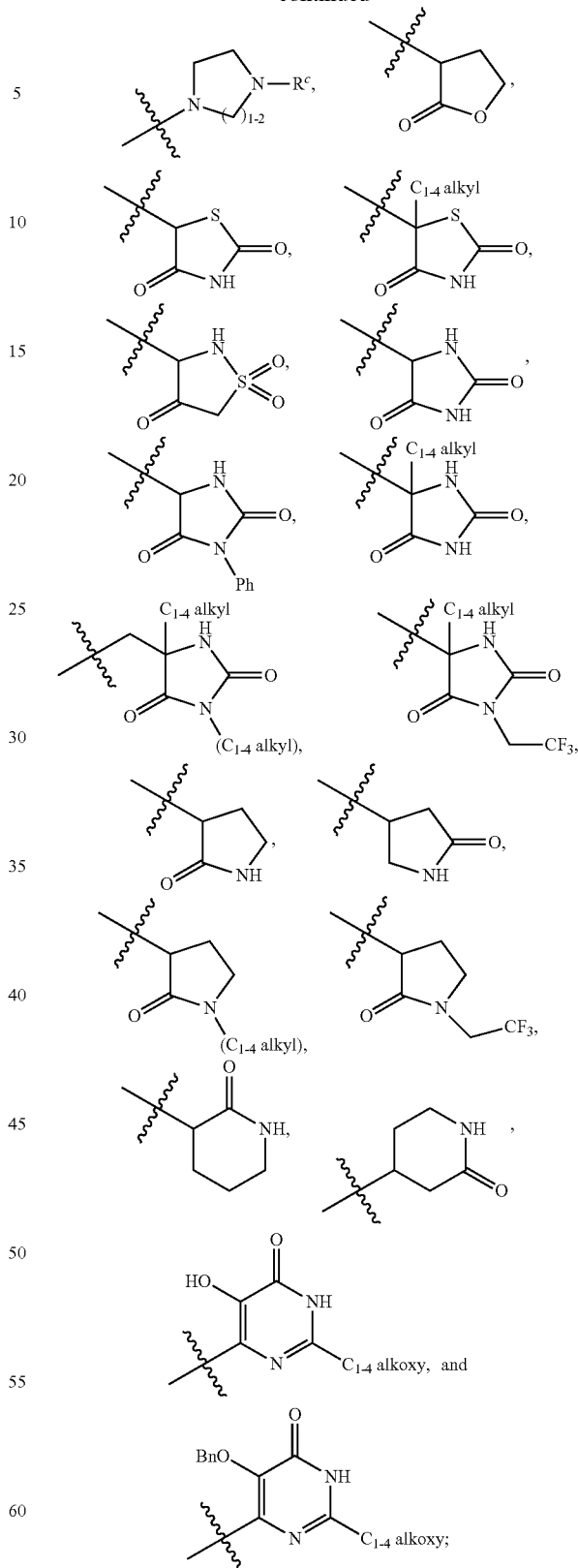
R¹⁰ is, independently at each occurrence, (C₃₋₁₀ carbocycle substituted with 0-3 R^b) or (5- to 10-membered heterocycle comprising carbon atoms and 1-4 heteroatoms selected from N, NR^c, O, and S(O)_p); wherein said heterocycle is substituted with 0-2 R^b;

R¹¹ is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: C₁₋₄ alkyl, CONH₂, CONH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), and CH₂CONH₂;

R¹² is independently selected from:

116

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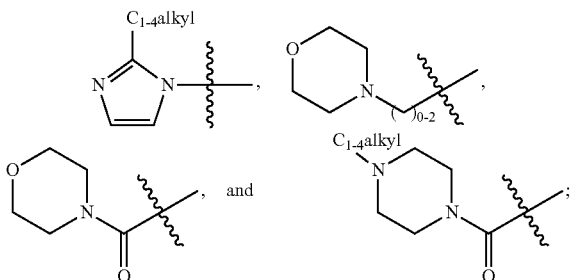


R¹³ is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl, C₁₋₄ haloalkoxy, CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NH₂, NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂,

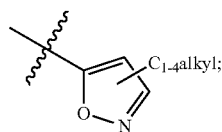
117

CONH₂, CONH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), CON(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂, NHCO(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHCO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHCONH₂, NHCONH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), SO₂OH, SO₂NH₂, NHSO₂NH₂, NHSO₂ R^d, N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)SO₂NH₂, N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)SO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), and CONH(C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl);

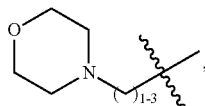
R^a is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: halogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl substituted with 0-1 OH, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, C₁₋₆ haloalkoxy, OH, CN, NO₂, NH₂, NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂, CO₂H, CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), CONH₂, CONH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), SO₂NH₂, SO₂N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂, CONH(CH₂)₁₋₃CF₃, pyrazolyl,



R^b is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl substituted with 0-1 OH, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl, C₁₋₄ haloalkoxy, OH, CN, NH₂, NO₂, NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂, CO₂H, CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), SO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), SO₂NH₂, CONH₂, CONH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), NHCO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), Ph, OBn, and



R^c is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, CO(C₁₋₄ alkyl), CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), COBn, CO₂Bn,



pyrimidinyl and —(CH₂)_s—(C₃₋₆ carbocycle substituted with 0-2 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl, and C₁₋₄ haloalkoxy);

R^d is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: C₁₋₆ alkyl and —(CH₂)_s—(C₃₋₆ carbocycle substituted with 0-2 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl, and C₁₋₄ haloalkoxy);

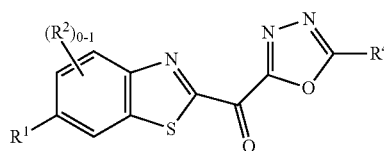
p is, independently at each occurrence, selected from 0, 1, and 2;

s is, independently at each occurrence, selected from 0, 1, 2, and 3; and

t is, independently at each occurrence, selected from 1, 2, and 3.

118

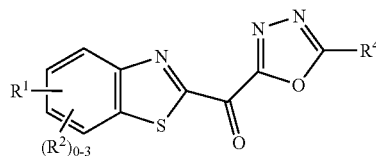
2. A compound according to claim 1, wherein the compound is of Formula (II):



or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R² is independently halogen or C₁₋₄ alkyl.

3. A compound of Formula (I):

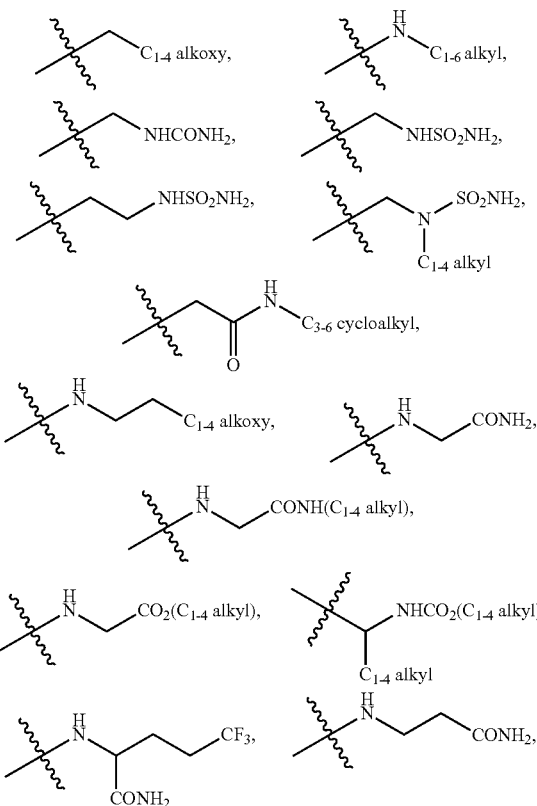


or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R¹ is independently selected from: Ph, 4-halo-Ph, 4-OCHF₂-Ph, 4-CONH₂-Ph, 4-NHCO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-Ph, and 4-SO₂NH₂-Ph;

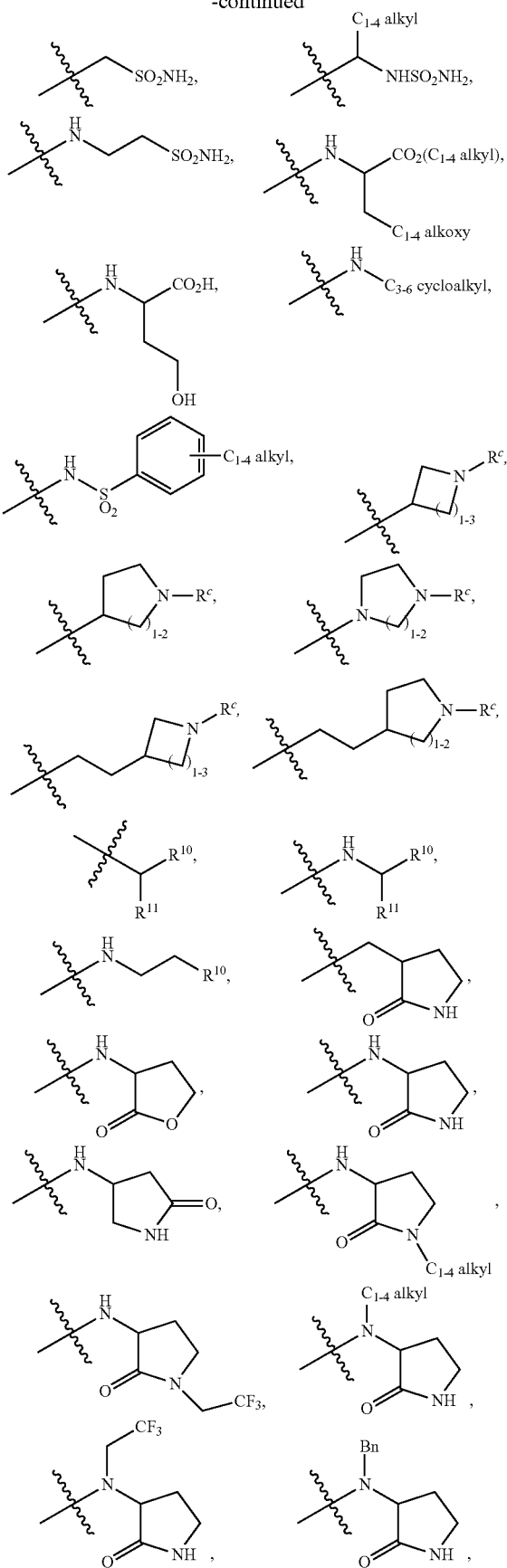
R² is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: halogen, OH, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl, C₁₋₄ haloalkoxy, CN, NH₂, NO₂, NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂, CO₂H, CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), and CONH₂;

R⁴ is independently selected from:



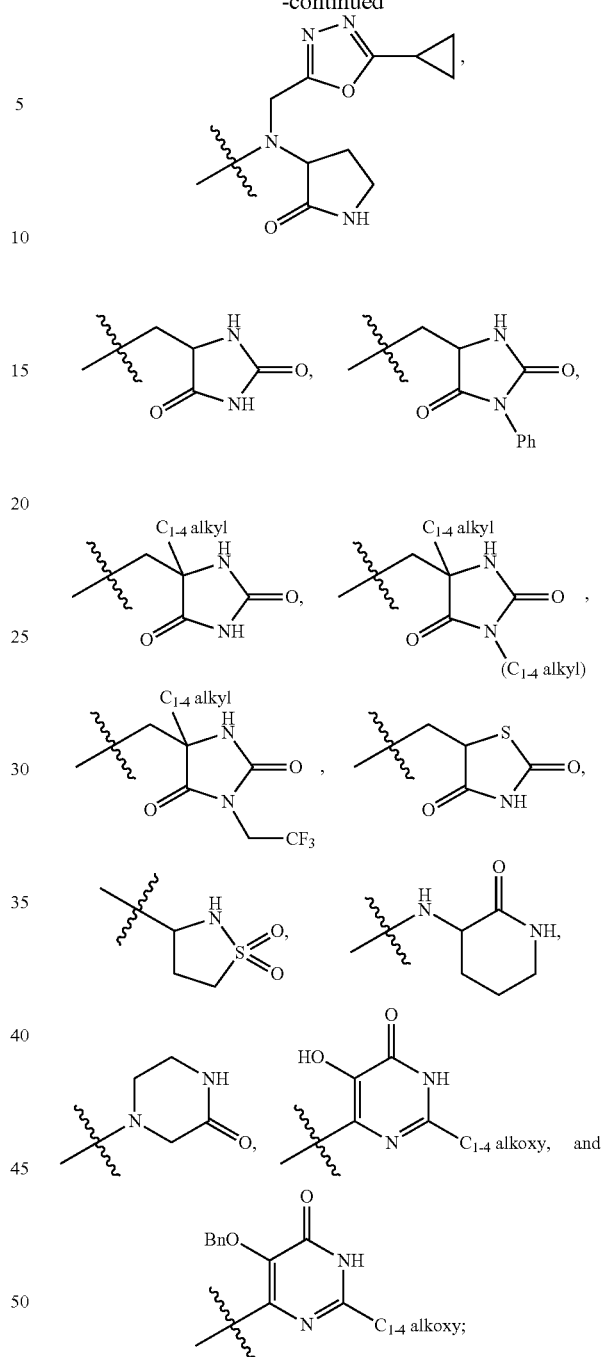
119

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120

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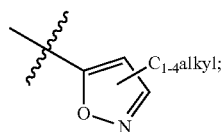


R¹⁰ is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, phenyl, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indenyl, pyrrolidinyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl, pyridyl, and benzothiazolyl; wherein each moiety is substituted with 0-2 R^b;

R¹¹ is, independently at each occurrence, selected from:
C₁₋₄ alkyl, CONH₂, CONH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), and
CH₂CONH₂;

R^b is, independently at each occurrence, selected from:
halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, C_{1-4}
haloalkoxy, $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CH_2OH , SO_2NH_2 ,
 $CONH_2$, $NHCO(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $NHCO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), Ph,
OBn, and

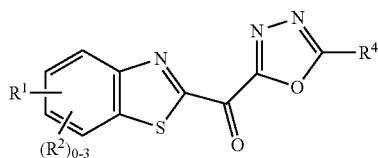
121



R^c is, independently at each occurrence, selected from:
 C_{1-6} alkyl, $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), CO_2Bn , pyrimidinyl and
 $-(CH_2)_5-(C_{3-6}$ carbocycle substituted with 0-2 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen,
 C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, and C_{1-4}
haloalkoxy); and

s is, independently at each occurrence, selected from 0, 1, 2, and 3.

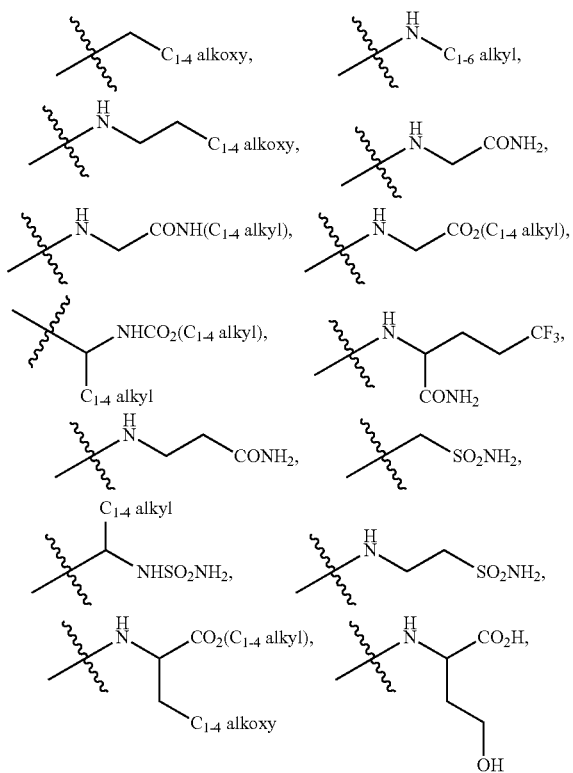
4. A compound of Formula (I):



or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

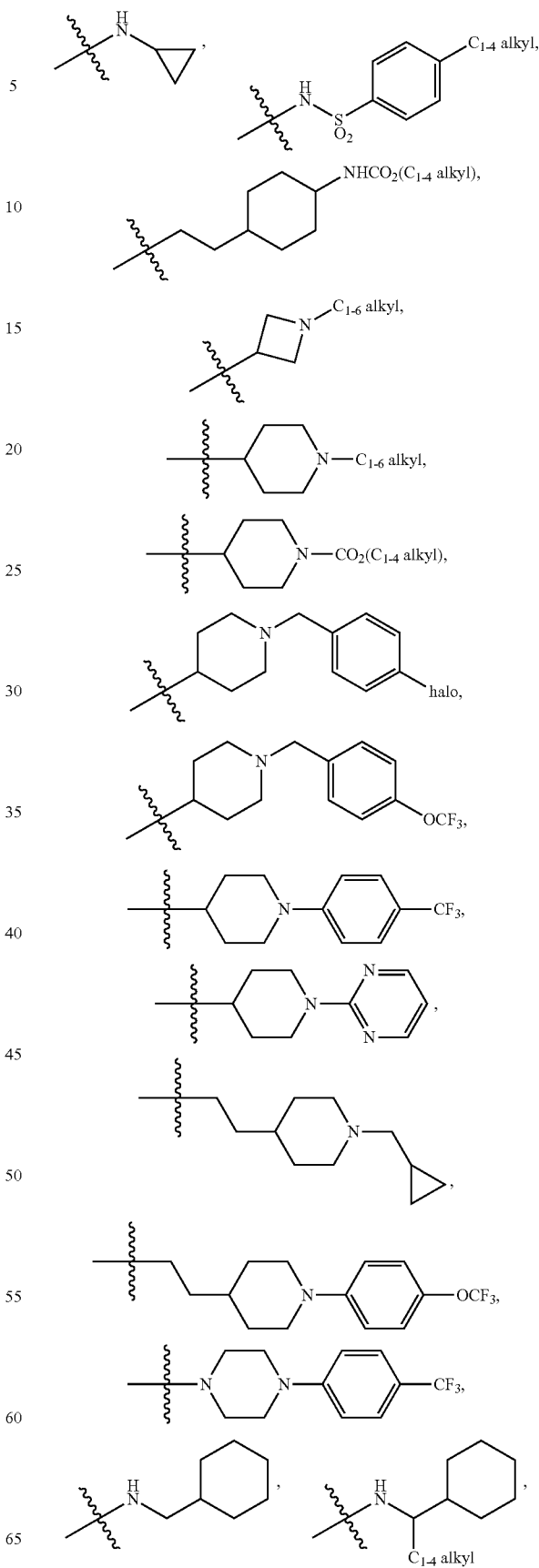
R^1 is independently Ph or 4-halo-Ph;

R^2 is, independently at each occurrence, selected from:
halogen, OH, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} haloalkyl,
 C_{1-4} haloalkoxy, CN, NH_2 , NO_2 , $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$
alkyl) $_2$, CO_2H , $CO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), and $CONH_2$; and
 R^4 is independently selected from:



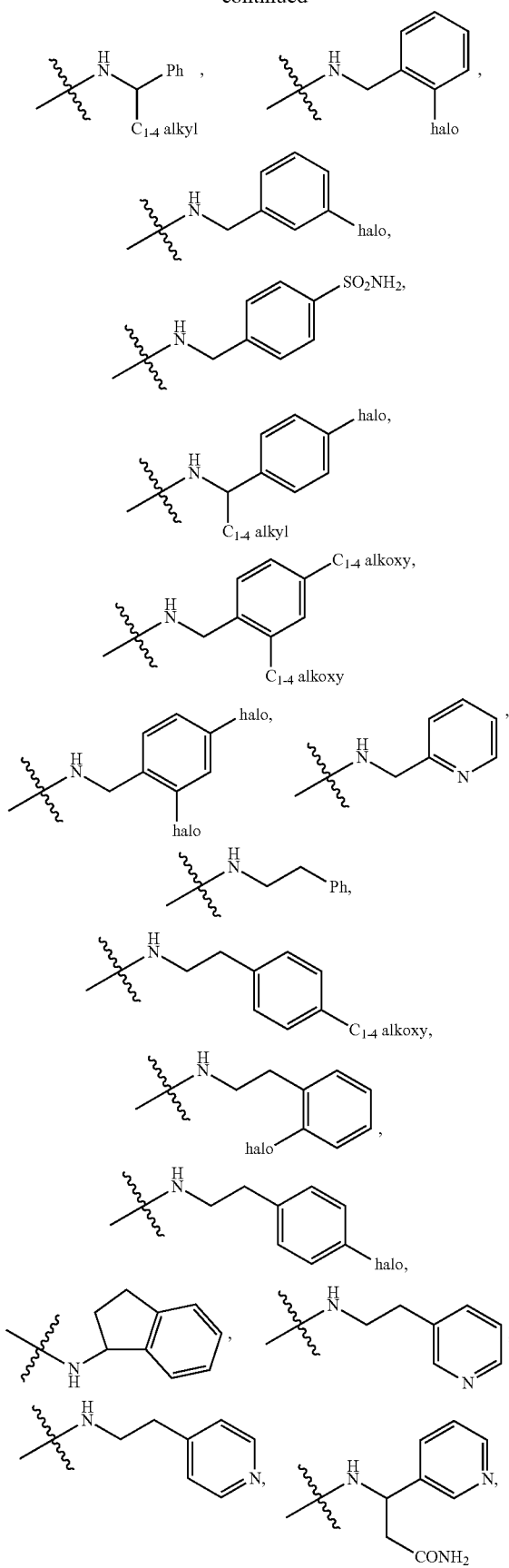
122

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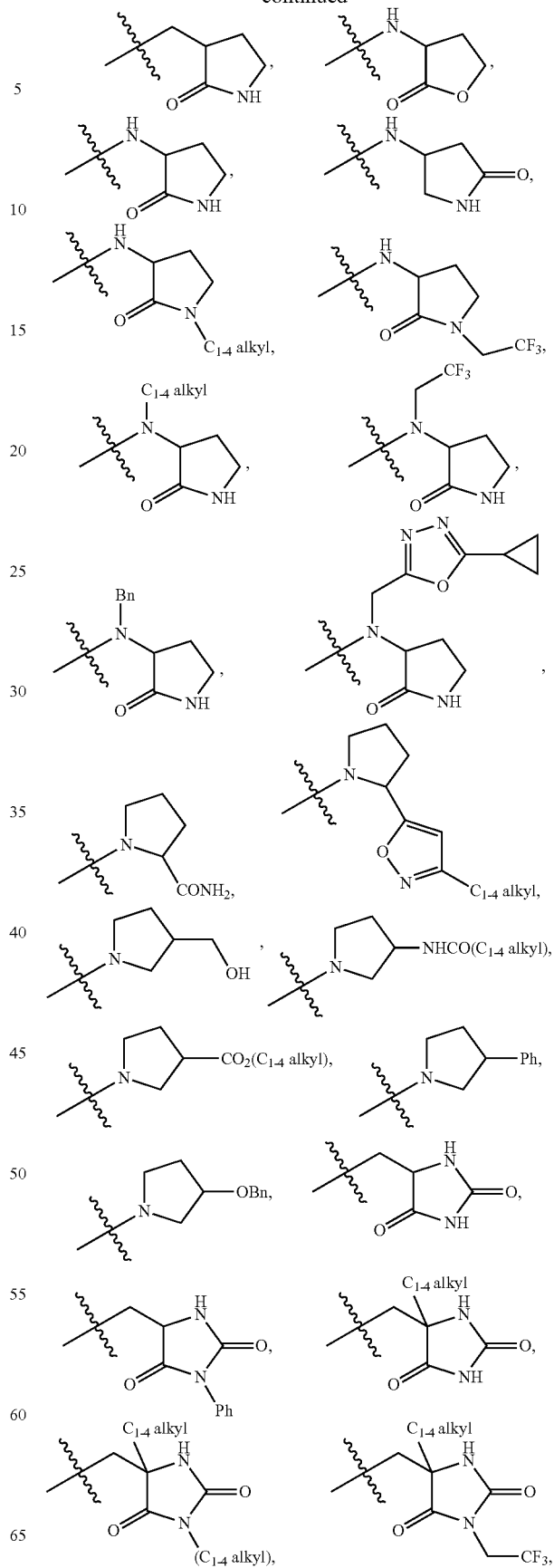
123

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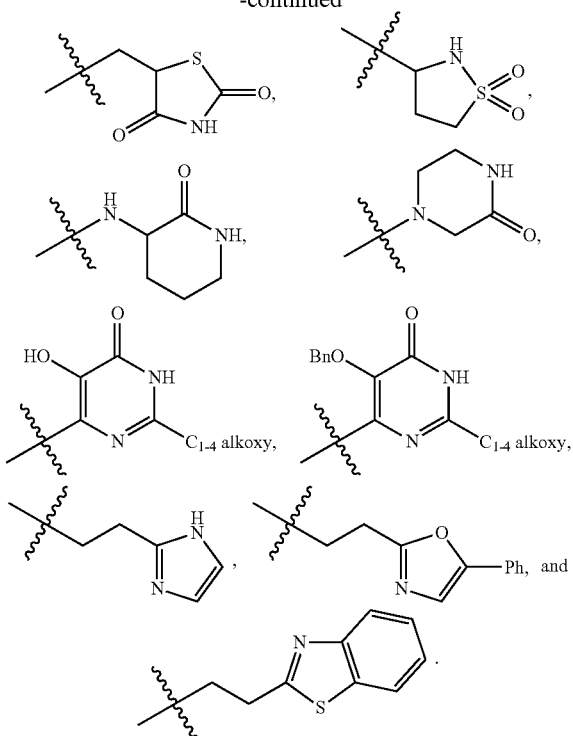
124

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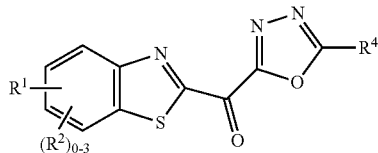


125

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5. A compound of Formula (I):

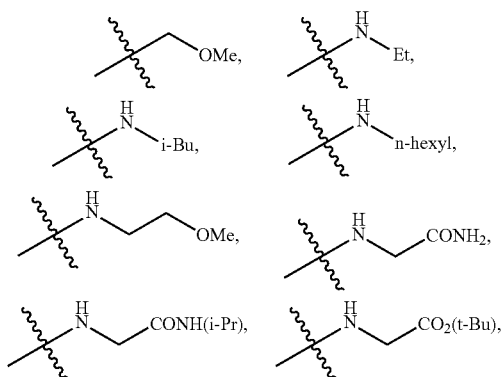


or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R¹ is independently Ph or 4-F-Ph;

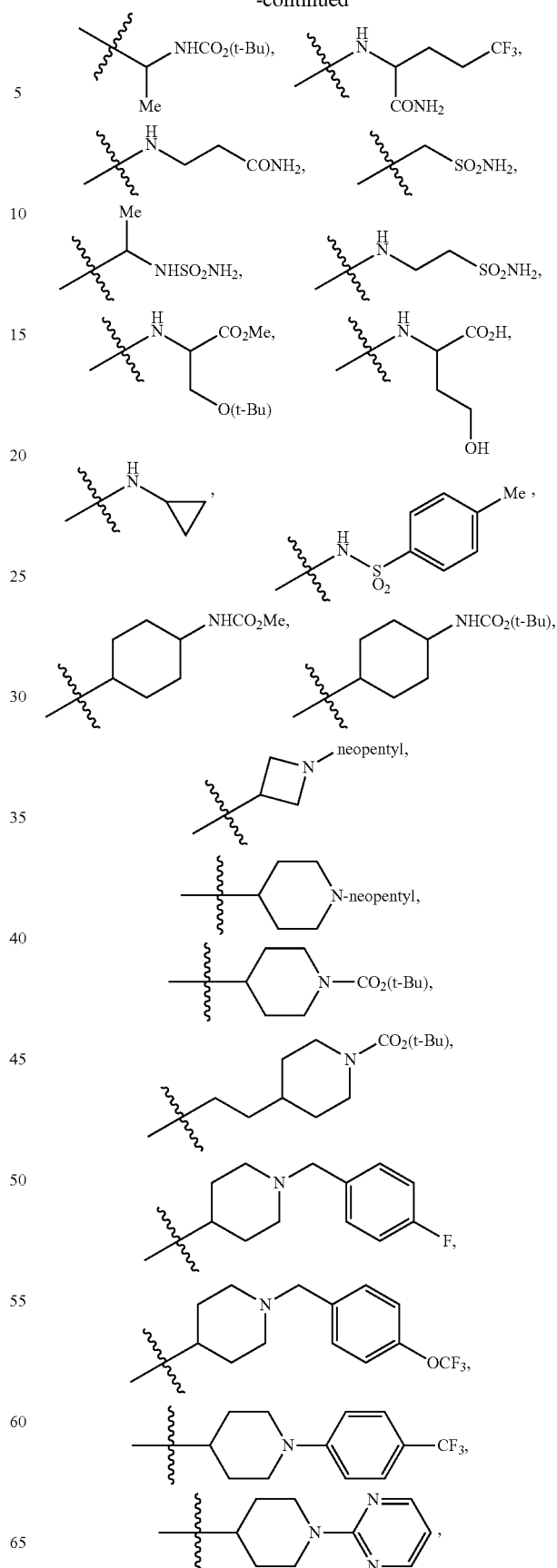
R² is, independently at each occurrence, selected from: halogen, OH, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl, C₁₋₄ haloalkoxy, CN, NH₂, NO₂, NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂, CO₂H, CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), and CONH₂; and

R⁴ is independently selected from:



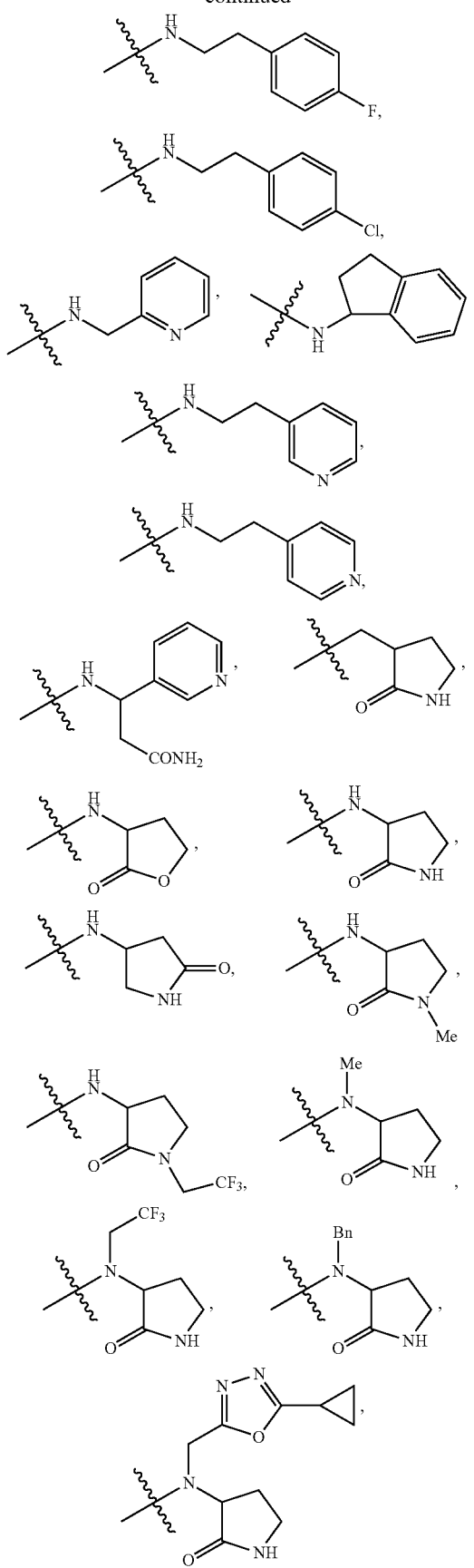
126

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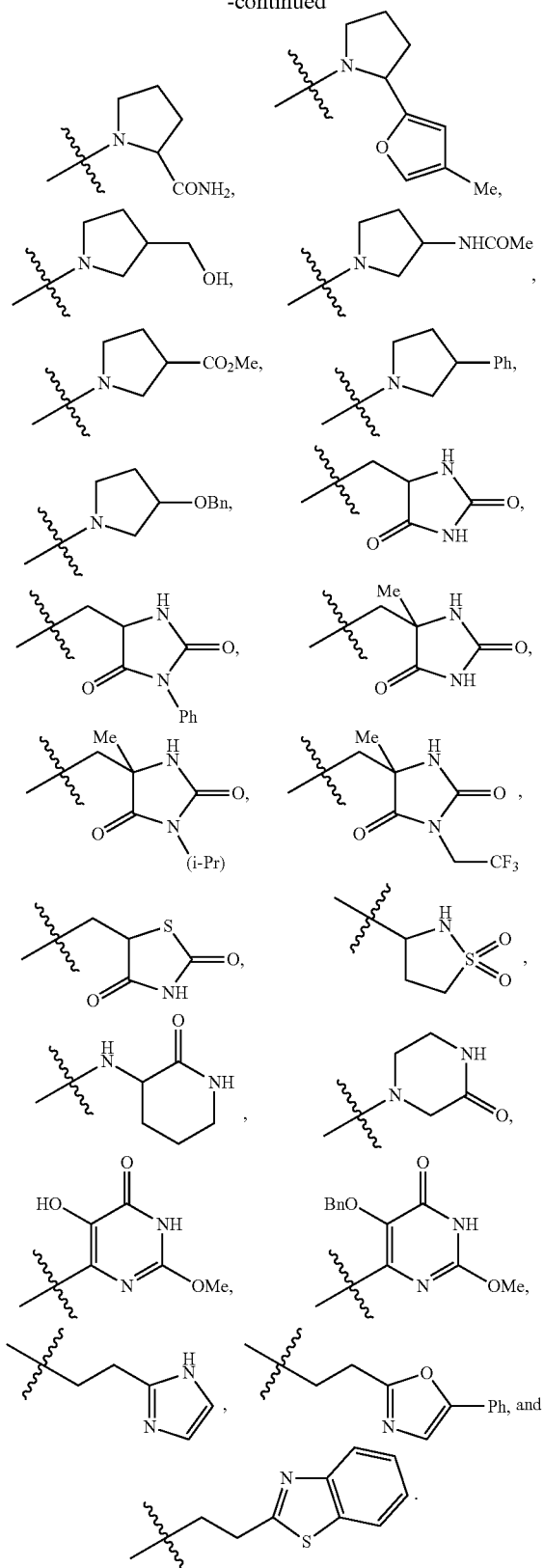
128

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129

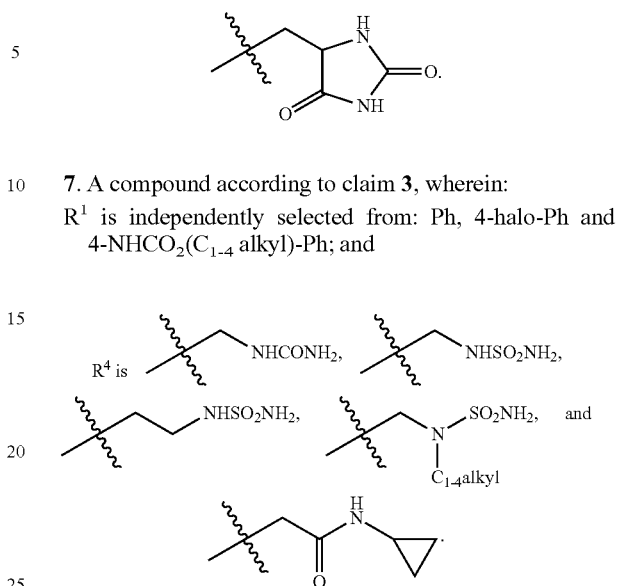
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6. A compound according to claim 1, wherein:

R¹ is independently selected from: 4-OCHF₂-Ph, 4-CONH₂-Ph and 4-SO₂NH₂-Ph; and

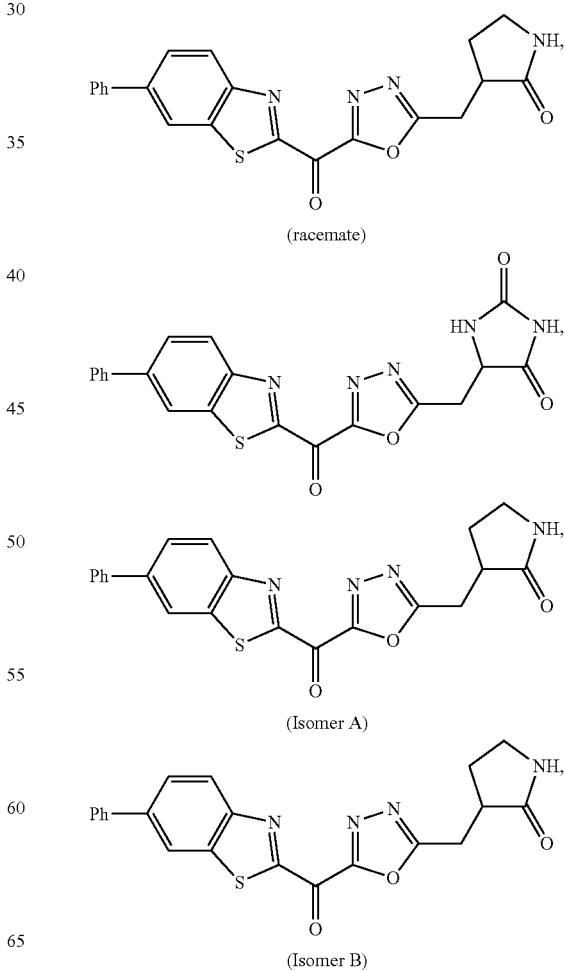
130

 \mathbb{R}^4 is

7. A compound according to claim 3, wherein:

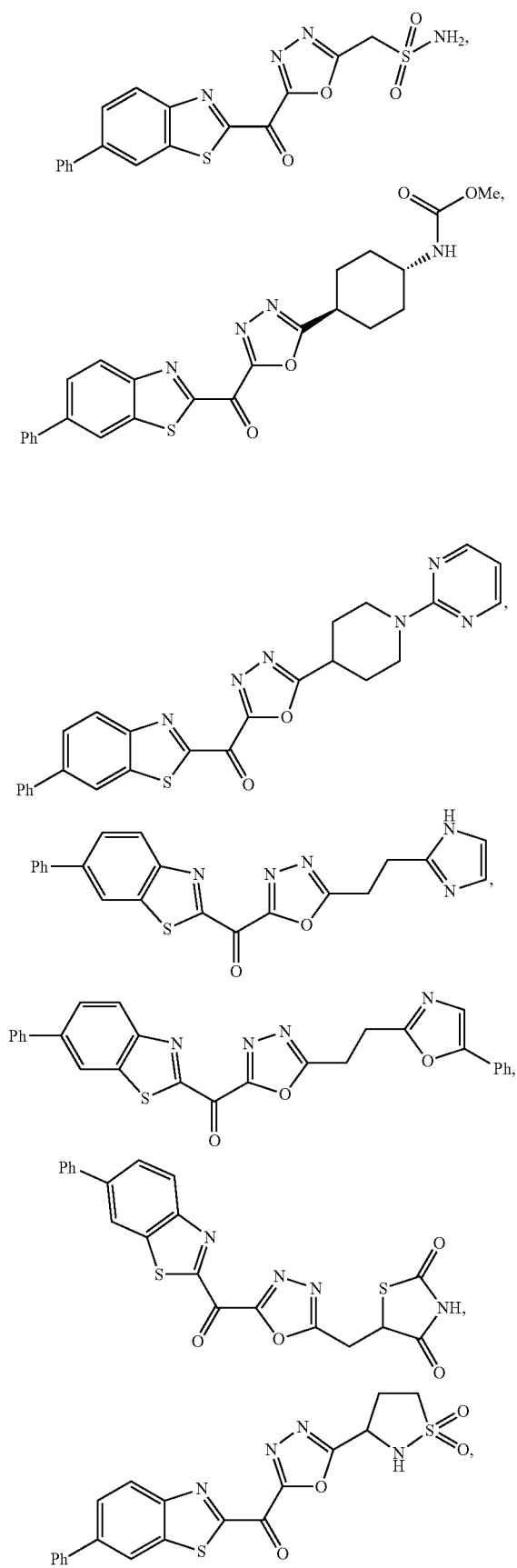
R¹ is independently selected from: Ph, 4-halo-Ph and 4-NHCO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl)-Ph; and

8. A compound, wherein the compound is selected from:

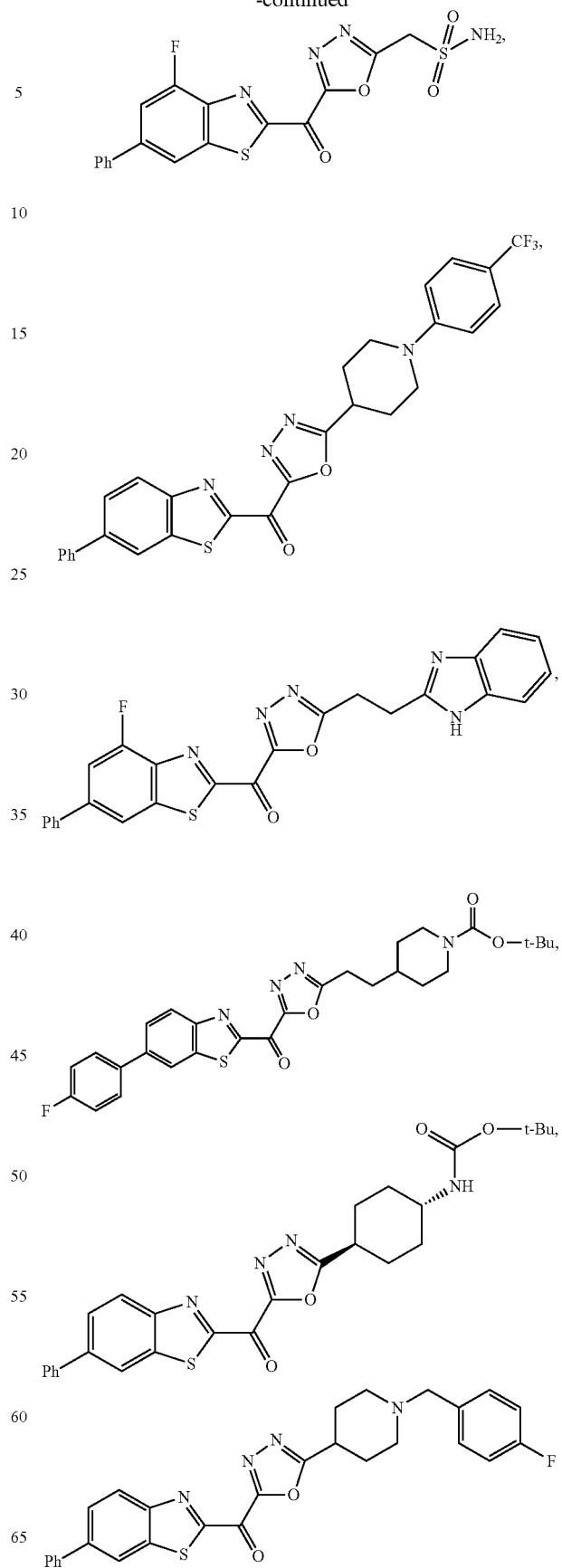


131

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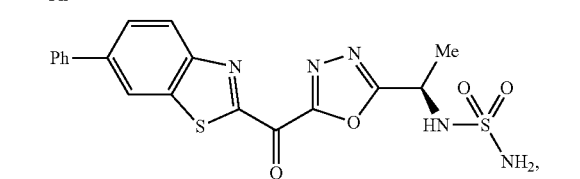
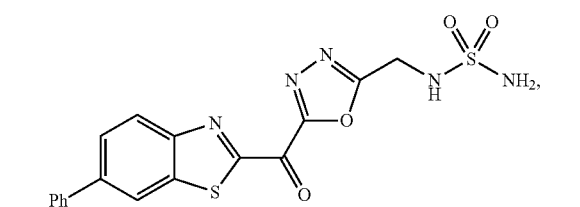
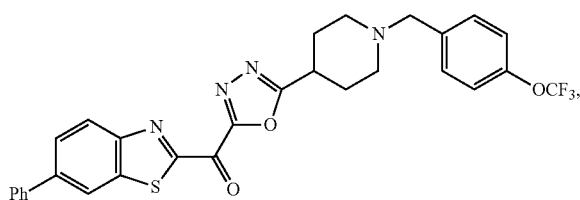
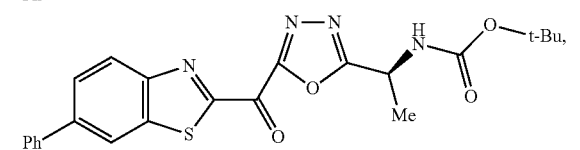
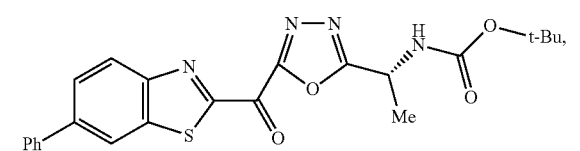
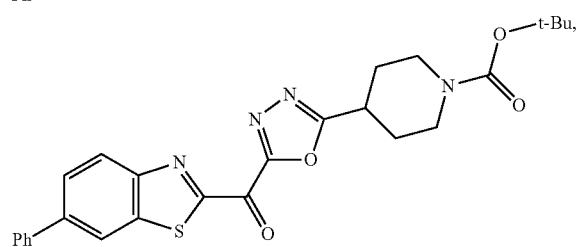
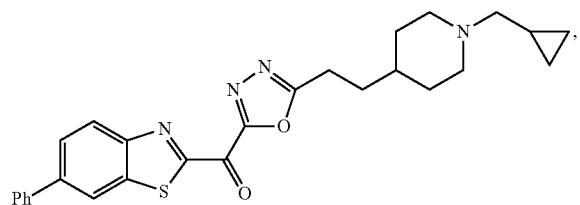
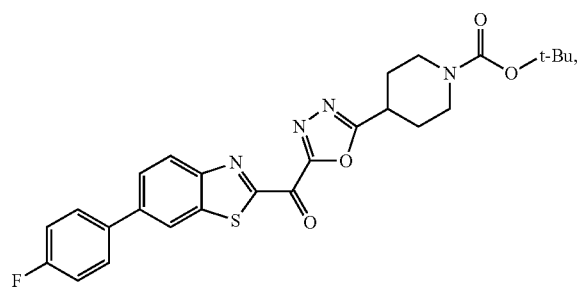
**132**

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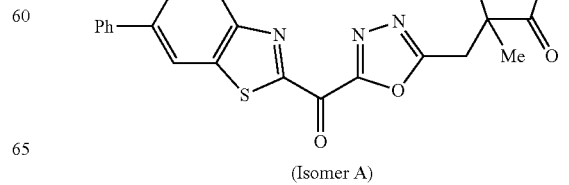
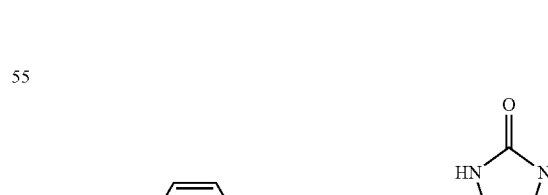
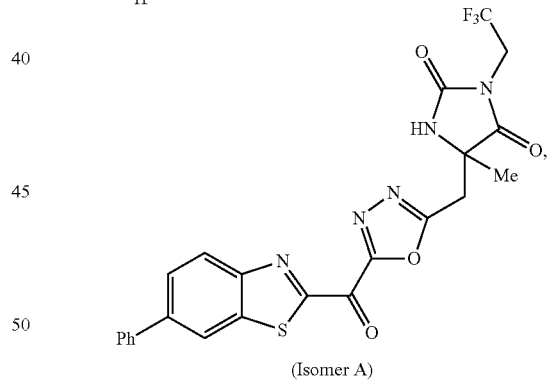
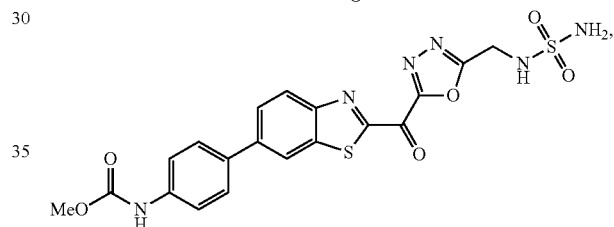
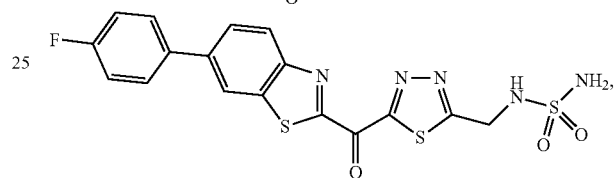
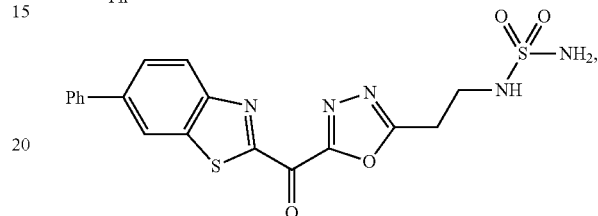
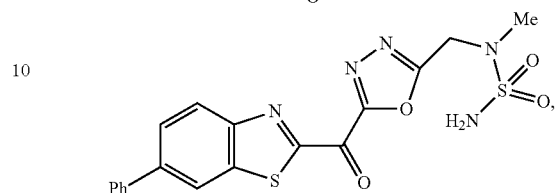
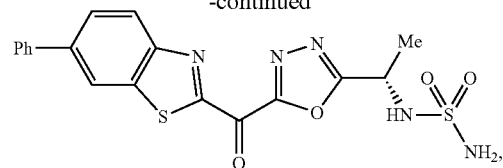


133

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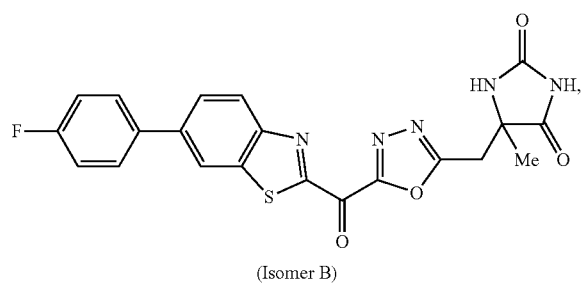
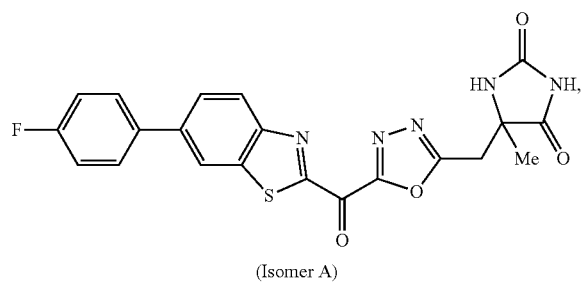
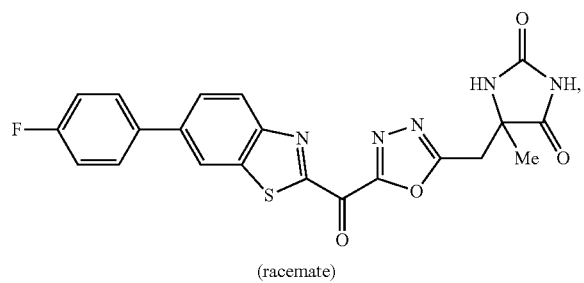
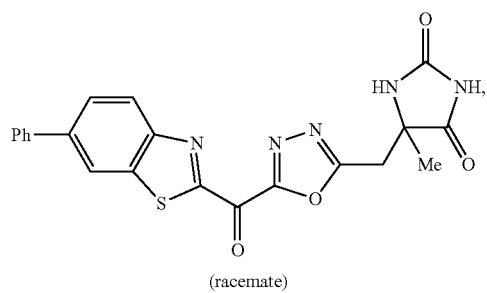
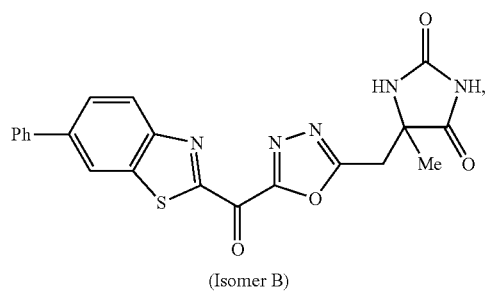
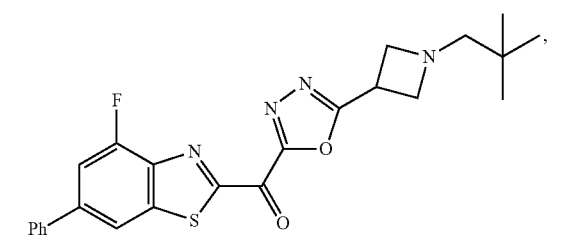
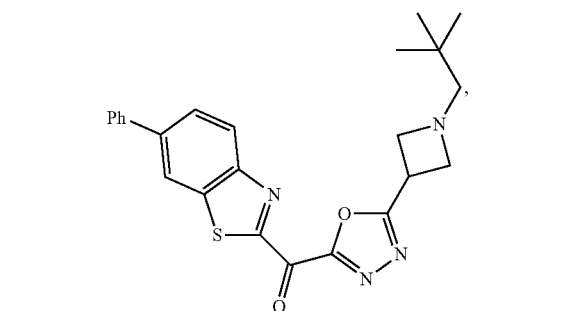
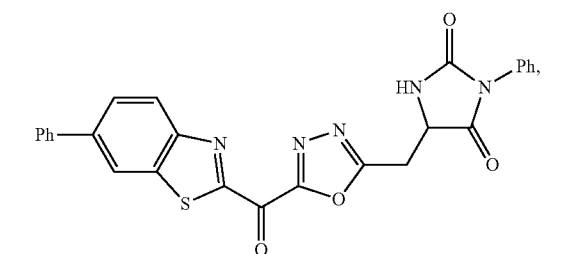
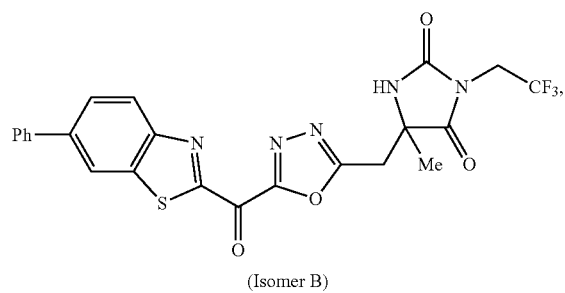
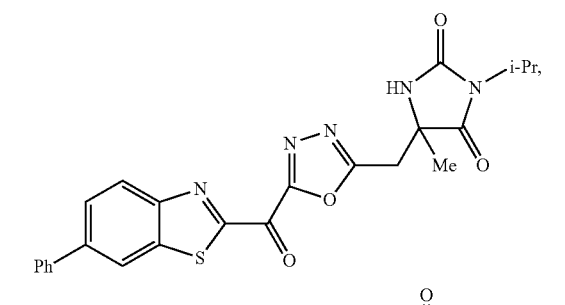
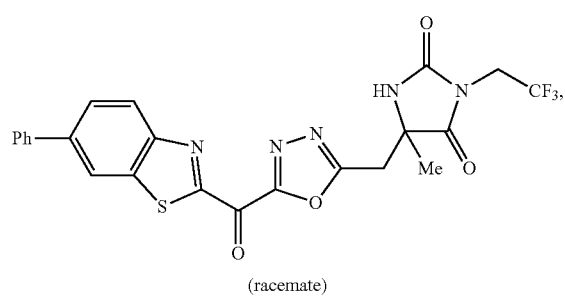
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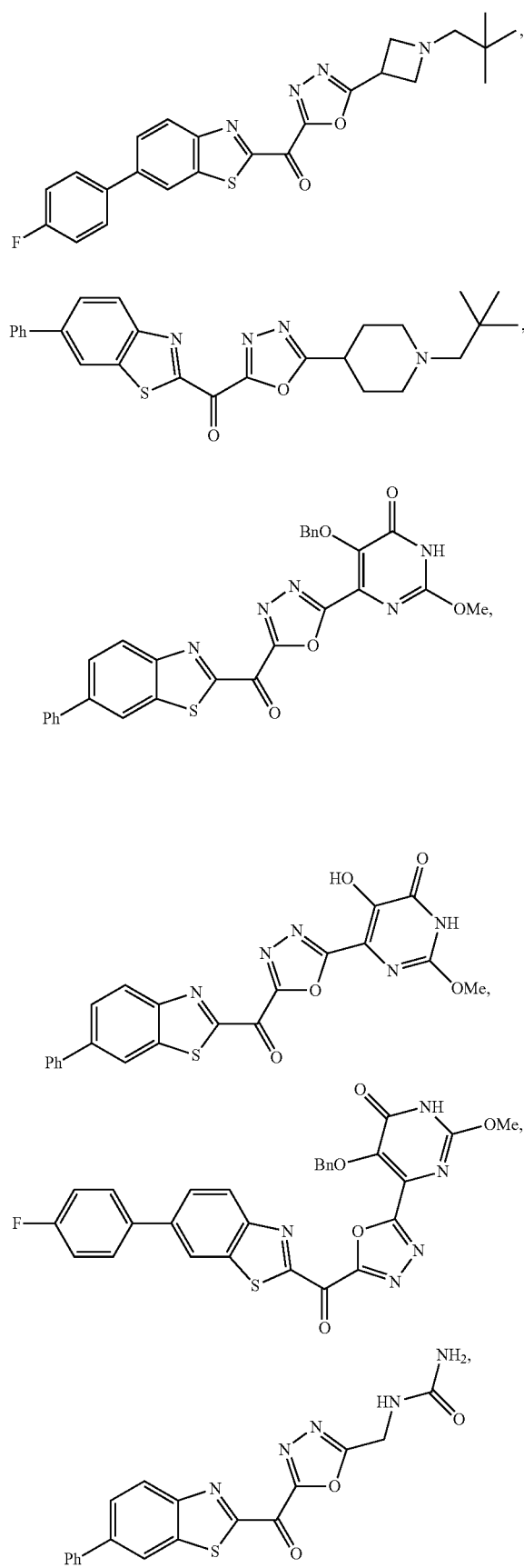
135

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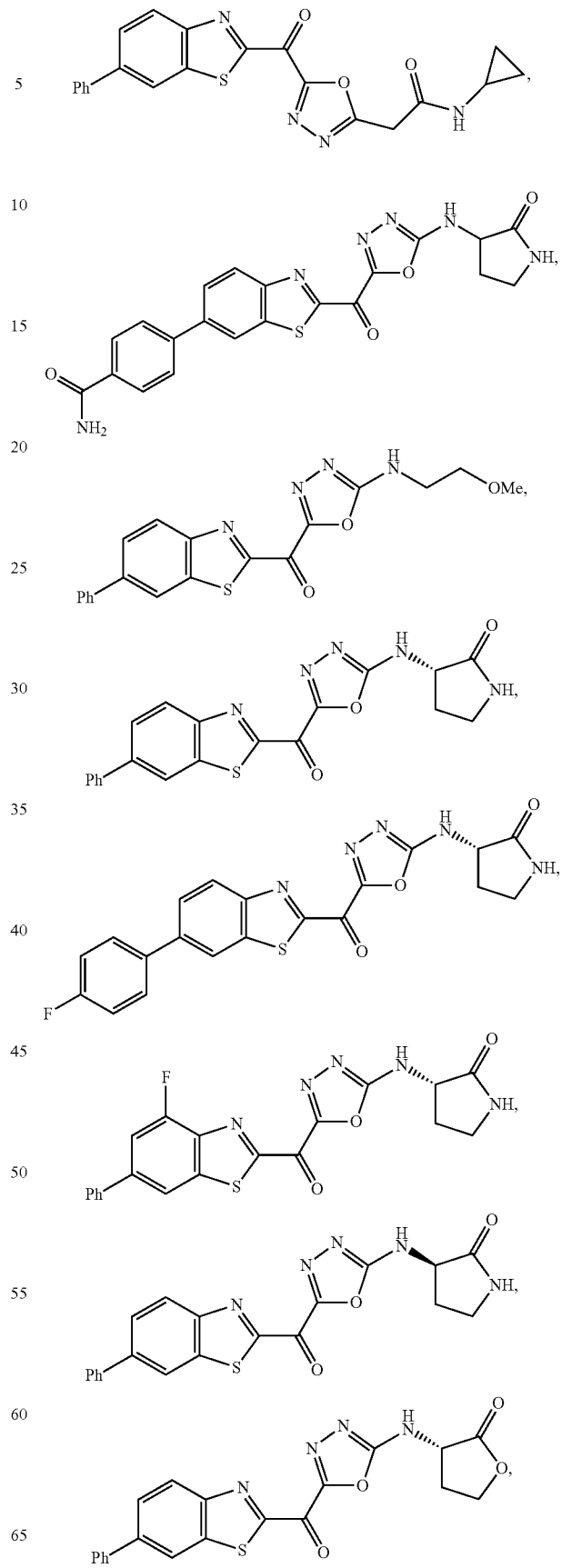
**136**

137

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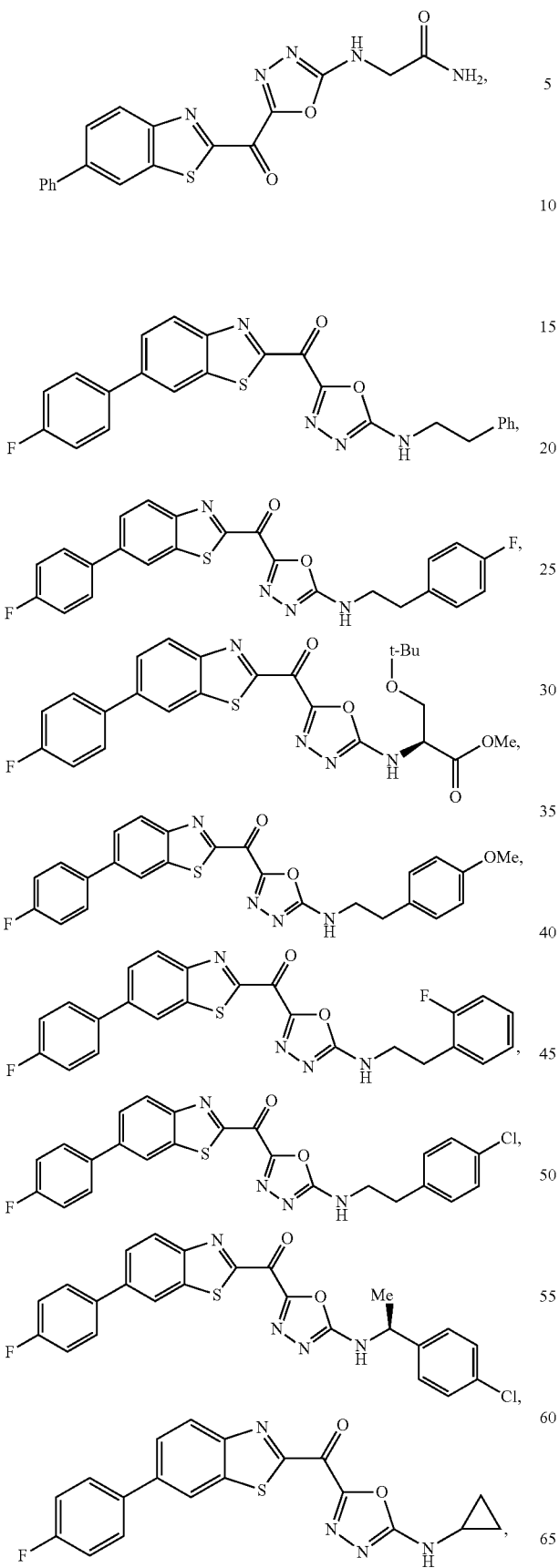
**138**

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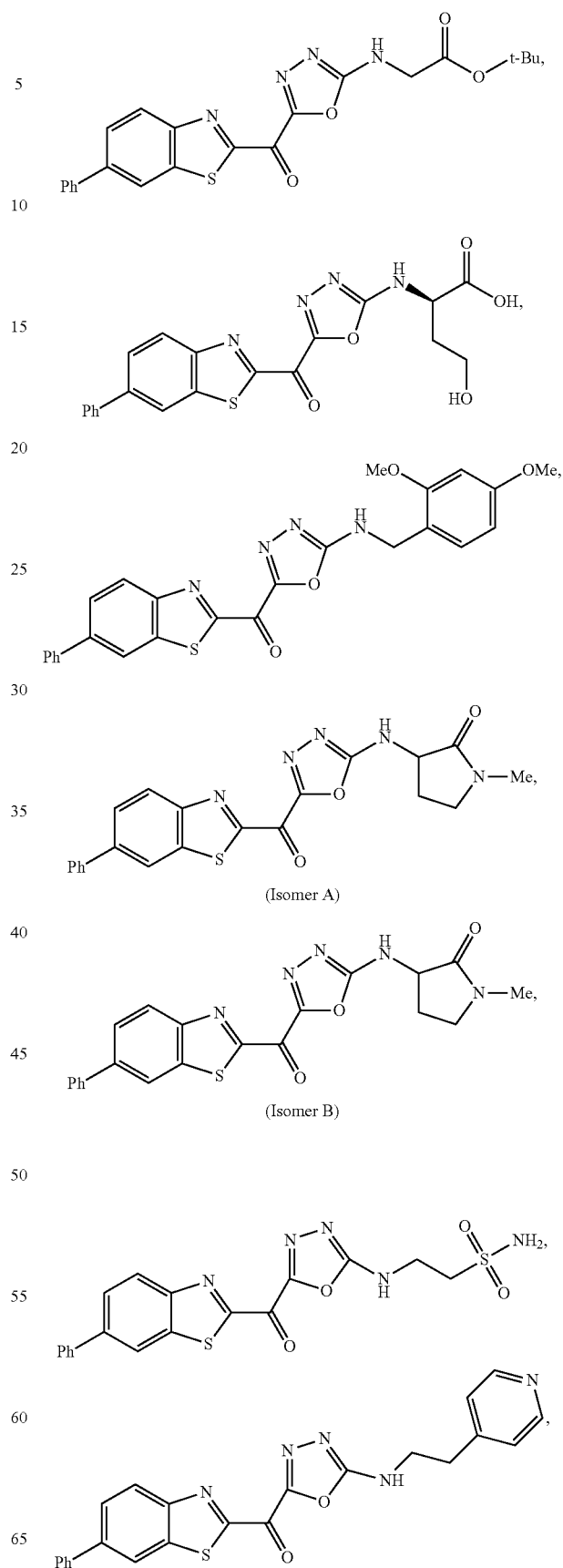


139

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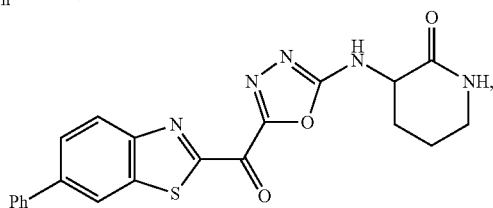
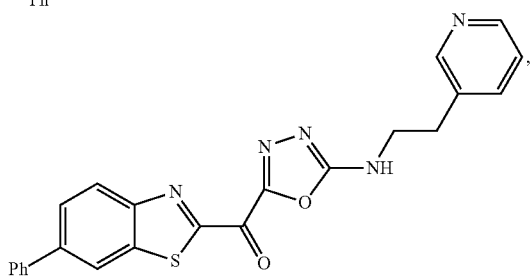
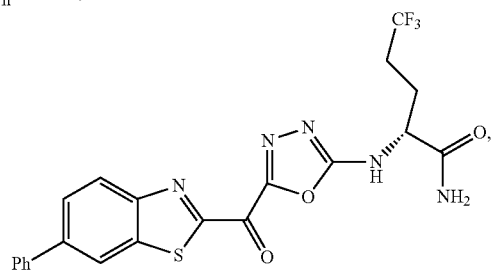
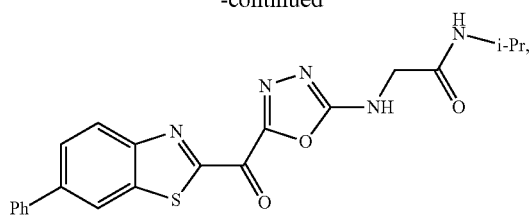
**140**

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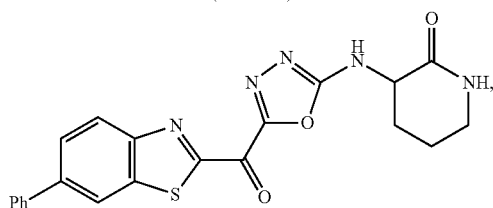


141

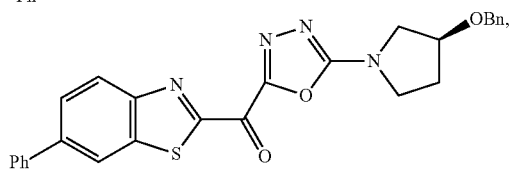
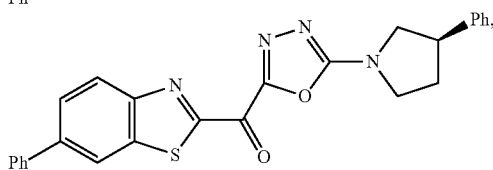
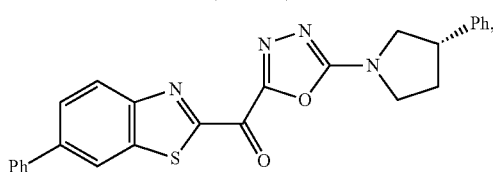
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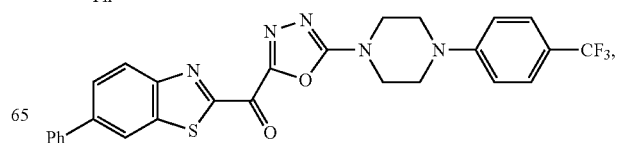
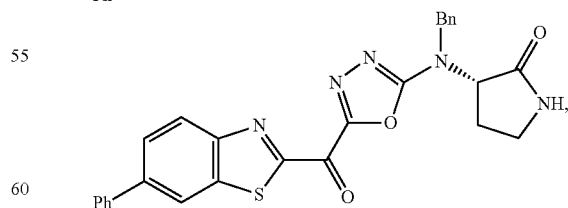
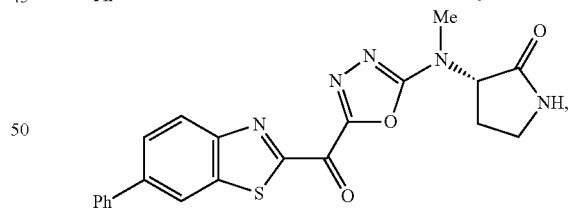
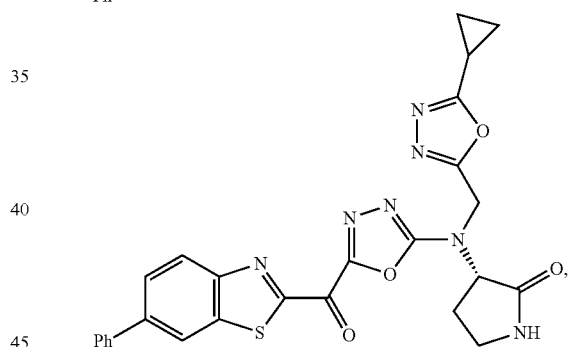
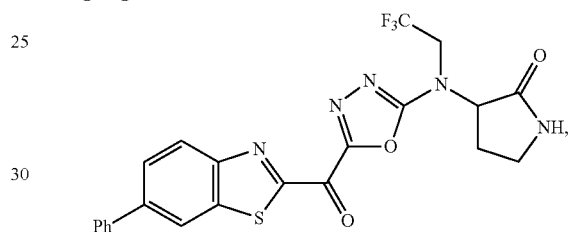
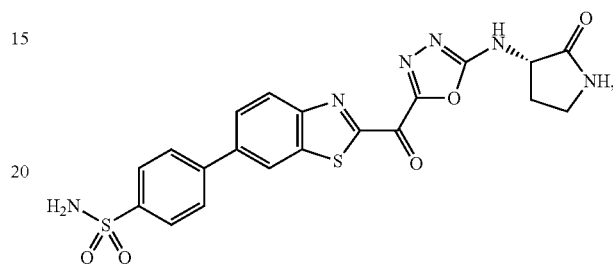
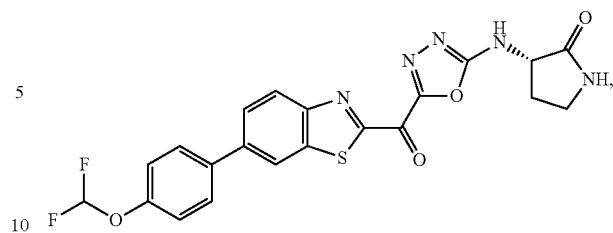
(Isomer A)



(Isomer B)

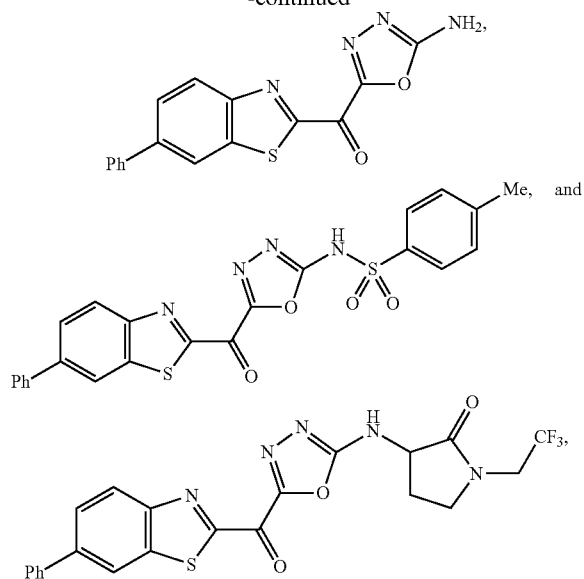
**142**

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143

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144

or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a compound of claim 1, or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a compound of claim 3, or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a compound of claim 4, or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

12. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a compound of claim 5, or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

13. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a compound of claim 8, or a stereoisomer, a tautomer, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

* * * * *